

Maclean's

CANADA'S
TIE TO THE
'DOOMSDAY GUN'

The Mysteries Of Sleep And Dreams

Nightmares For
Millions, Puzzles For
Medical Science





THE CREAM. SMOOTH AS GLASS.



Maclean's

CANADA'S WEEKLY NEWSMAGAZINE APRIL 30, 1998 VOL. 103 NO. 17

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COVER

SLEEP AND DREAMS

Sleep disorders affect as many as 2.5 million Canadians, causing problems that range from irritation to acute exhaustion and depression. Scientists have found some answers but have yet to completely resolve two basic questions: What is sleep and why does it occur? Meanwhile, in the race to understand dreams, a debate is raging over both their cause and their significance. — 36



CANADA

BALL PARK DIPLOMACY

President George Bush was in Toronto for private talks with Prime Minister Jean Chrétien and the baseball season opens in the city's SkyDome. The baseball crowd loved Mulroney, a demonstration of the widespread opposition to his government's proposed Goods and Services Tax. — 12



SPACE

SCANNING THE UNKNOWN

Scientists around the world are eagerly awaiting the launch of the \$1.65-billion Hubble telescope aboard the space shuttle Discovery. They expect it to revolutionize astronomy by opening up the Earth's atmosphere, allowing astronomers to peer further into the universe than ever before. — 52





'A National Sleep Debt'

There is a certain sense of inflation in looking at the results of research into sleeping and dreaming. Scientists investigating dreams and disorders dealing with sleep disorders enter the most personal and private domains. But, in fact, their work is far more serious than is usually recognized. As this week's cover story illustrates, there is rapidly increasing evidence that millions of people are victims of sleep disorders. For those affected, and for society as a whole, sleep loss is causing serious concerns that extend far beyond personal discomfort. Increasingly, experts blame disturbed or inadequate sleep for a broad range of social malfunctions, job-related injuries and generally poor performance among shift workers. They also cite distraction, fatigue and low grades among students as a reflection of poor, or inconsistent, sleep patterns. And some tests now still openly show the dangers that sleep disorders pose for the safe operation of airplanes, nuclear power plants and hospitals.

One of the most sobering comments on the public health issue was made by Dr. William Dement, director of the Sleep Disorders Clinic at California's Stanford University. Said Dement: "To many of us, it had to get the proper amount of sleep that I would say we have a new kind of national debt to worry about, a national sleep debt, one that is no less dangerous to our economy, our security and our well-being than the monetary one."

Said Senior Editor David Merrill, who initially proposed the cover package and supervised its preparation: "I have long been intrigued by the fact that people have always valued sleep and yet comparatively few seem to get enough of it." Added Senior Writer Kate Corbett, who researched sleep researchers in Canada and the United States and wrote the stories: "Blaming people for sleep problems is like holding them personally responsible for catching a cold."



North (left) and Corbett: raising concerns that extend far beyond personal discomfort

David Merrill

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LETTERS

VICTIMS OF SENSATIONALISM

Your article on the investigation of child abuse in Prescott, Ont. ("Never not safe," *Justice*, March 28), was superior to most of the national media reports. Considering that in North America not in five female children and one in 10 male children may be sexually abused, our fairly needs a course in probability to propose that the coalition exists in every community in the country. Prescott's citizens and police ought to be commended in their lack of tolerance for such an appalling social blight. Instead, they have been too often faced with breeding potential that substitutes exaggeration and conjecture when the truth does not make sufficiently titillating copy.

John Reynolds,
Prescott, Ont.



Prescott: 'exaggeration and conjecture'

PAIVING FOR A PIPELINE

Your April 9 *Business Week* "Fiddle bow out" described the Industrial Gas Users Association as being concerned "... whether consumers in the company will bear the cost" of TransCanada Pipelines Ltd.'s proposed expansion. Regulated pipelines, such as TC's, generally pass on all their costs to their customers. The Industrial Gas Users Association's concern is which customers should pay for the cost of these expansion plans. 70% in building what amounts to a new pipeline from Alberta to the U.S. border at Houston in eastern Ontario, and has proposed averaging its own costs with existing ones, thereby increasing costs to all existing users—by about \$150 million per year by 1993—and keeping costs to new users lower (less efficient). To help reduce this uneven burden, our association has proposed that the new facilities to serve the U.S. market be established as a separate cost pool to be paid for by these new users.

Ted Ryerband,
Executive Director,
Industrial Gas Users Association,
Ottawa

AGREEMENT LACKS DEPTH

Your brief mention of a native land claim seems designed to pacify readers' or politicians' sense of guilt ("Landclaim approved," *National News*, April 9). The settlement of \$540 million works out to a average \$34 114 per person, in an area with a very high cost of living. And while you mention the sale of the land in question, what is not included is the ownership of subsurface rights. This leaves the way open for any mining company to disrupt surface life to get at the desired resources.

Gary J. Rohl,
Toronto

Opening Notes, March 18). Even if logging practices in Eastern Bloc countries are worse than ours, that does not make what we do in British Columbia right.

Glen Treisman,
North Vancouver

AN ISSUE OF GUILT

I (Capt. Joseph Hurdwood) is not guilty after Kooen did a great deal to blame the Kooen Yalden split on him ("A captain's guilt," *Newsweek*, April 21, who is Bert Nelson, for being there at the wrong time).

Chris Charlotis,
St. Catharines, Ont.

A BREAK FROM THE FAST LANE

I read Charles Gordon's column "Believe me as status symbols" (March 12) and nearly fell on the floor laughing. It was the first laugh I had had in an agonizing week in the workplace. Hands clenched on steering wheel, stomping through shopping malls, stomping slow-moving children and grandmothers, yep, that just about sums the picture. Thank you for helping up the mirror.

Dennis Gaudin,
Woodbridge, Ont.

'PATHETIC' COMMENTS

The comments made by B.C. Environment Minister John Reynolds in response to repeated criticism by *National Geographic* are pathetic ("Chopping at a province's assets,"

PASSAGES

REMOVED: Nobel Peace Prize winner Mother Teresa, 79, whose dedication to helping the poor, lonely and sick made her a world-renowned symbol of religious charity, to superior general of her Missionaries of Charity. Mother Teresa, whose order operates more than 400 homes for orphans and the destitute in 87 countries, including Canada, was fitted with a pacemaker last December. Last week, she said that she was unable to maintain her busy schedule. Her 19-year-old daughter, Sister Albanina, is in Yugoslavia, the Roman Catholic was founded her sister in 1949, after working close in the poverty-stricken state of Calcutta.



APPOINTED: As music director and conductor of the New York Philharmonic, East German conductor Kurt Masur, 62, officially at the start of the 1992 season. A leader in the East German pro-democracy movement, Masur will succeed the floundering Zubin Mehta, who is retiring after 13 years with the New York orchestra. Mehta conducted the Montreal Symphony Orchestra from 1961 to 1967.

RECOVERING: Popular Jama Award-winning folk singer Rita MacNeil, 44, after undergoing an emergency operation for an undisclosed ailment, is hospital near her Sydney, N.S., home.

BORN: An eight-pound, 33-second son, to former Vancouver model Kimberley Conrad, 25, and her husband of nine months,

Playboy inmate Hugh Hefner, 54, in a Los Angeles hospital.

CONVICTED: American economist John Lutz, 63, of murdering his mother, wife and three children 74 years ago, by a Superior Court jury in Elizabeth, N.J. Lutz was discovered living under an assumed identity in Richmond, Va., last year after the TV program *America's Most Wanted* featured the case. He faces a possible life sentence.

DIED: American humorist and TV actor John Henry Faulk, 76, of cancer, in his home in Austin, Tex. Once MacMillan by the entertainment industry for his alleged communist views, Faulk won a record \$3.7 million in 1962 after a highly publicized libel action against Avco Inc., a private anti-Communist watchdog group.

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LETTERS

OFFENSIVE STEREOTYPING

Whenever an article is about women, you reporters seem to feel the need to provide descriptions of her physical appearance, clothing or marital status. This is not the case for articles about men; you never see the captioned "the grey-haired Michael Wilson." Yet in "Taking the mic" (Cover, March 3), you describe Ken Campbell as a "bright, blond and personable Vancouver lawyer." It was apparent from the many pictures of Campbell that she has blond hair, just as it is clear from his picture that Wilson has grey hair. Could it be that your writers lay into the old stereotype that a woman's worth is based on her appearance or her relationship to a man (i.e. her marital status)? This style of writing is truly offensive for those of us who are trying to overcome sex discrimination.

Christine Leonard,
Bradford, Ont.

Brian D. Johnson seemed to be so enamored of John Robert's beauty in the movie *Pretty Woman* ("Love for sale," *Winnipeg*, April 20) that he failed to notice the underlying theme of the movie that implies that the value of a woman lies in her physical beauty and desirability as a sex object. The generally good reviews are frightening, not only because of the film's negative portrayal of women, but because the critics who are reviewing it seem blind to its subtext.

Jody Fajyk,
Toronto

DEFENDING THE FANS

I take exception to Larry Glen's review of Robert Ludlum's *The Name of the Rose* (Books, April 10). He may think he is being funny when he stereotypes Ludlum's reading public as "uneducated middle-aged guys with wild fantasies," but I might remember that Ludlum has a wide readership and to generalize a fan like this is just downright ignorant.

Scott Mackay,
Toronto

AFFORDABLE WHISTLER

From a business point of view, your article on Whistler, B.C. ("Money on the slopes," *Business*, April 23), was accurate and interesting. However, being neither rich nor famous, but a longtime lover of the area, I was disappointed with how much emphasis was placed on the high cost of experiencing it. This area is indeed affordable, and I just hope this article does not deter the average tourist from enjoying it.

Brenda Delack,
Oakville, Ont.

LETTERS

CONFLICTING MESSAGES

Ottawa's new advertising bite to attract U.S. visitors ("Go north, please," *Business*, March 30) flies in the face of Visi-Net's policy to cut travel, which have always been among the largest attractions for U.S. visitors.

Raymond E. Hamer
Delton

MARKETING TRUDEAU

When Penguin Books Canada Ltd. bought *Towards a Just Society: The Trudeau Years* just a half ago, we hoped Goodwin Communications Inc. to handle the public relations for the book. You do a gross injustice to Jeffrey Goodwin by implying that the very well orchestrated media campaign for Pierre Trudeau and Thomas Awerthly was organized by Senator Keith Davey ("Rotam of a gossamer," *Covers*, April 1). Outside of his participation in the Toronto launch of the book, Senator Davey played no part in the advertising plan.

Sandra Hopmann,
President, Penguin Books Canada Ltd.
Markham, Ont.

SUSPECT RELATIONSHIP

I cannot understand this long and extraordinary love affair which seems to exist between Maclean's and Pierre Trudeaux. Unless his gossamer write in a while to support an article may be considered acceptable, but your issue of April 2 ("Two visions of Canada," *Covers*) shows his likeness four times. Providing such extensive exposure to a visibly aging former prime minister suggests that an arrangement exists between you, of which I and other readers can only be suspect.

G. Wilton Rogers
Adelphi, Ont.

CHARITABLE MISGIVINGS

Has Brian Mulroney ever heard the old saying "Charity begins at home"? ("Forgiving a debt," *National Notes*, April 23) As a longtime taxpayer, I suggest that he never be allowed out of the country. I can't afford it. But without dollars to the University of the West Indies, when our own universities are crying out for funds that Tory governments at all levels say we cannot afford. Two and a half million dollars for support appointments in the Caribbean region, when Toronto's is a disgrace. Before heading out to seek dollars for other projects, he should see for the role of his university. Canadian forced to visit Toronto airport.

Gregory Hef
Bradley, Ont.

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LETTERS

BRAZILIAN CONNECTION

I had been looking forward to the first Marlene's issue following the inauguration of Fernando Collor de Mello as the first democratically elected president of Brazil in 29 years. I was disappointed to find the event relegated to a one-line note ("Brazil's new president," World News, March 26) as the start issue that had a seven-page report dedicated to Mexico. With \$4 billion in commercial exchange of goods and services with Canada, I feel that Brazil deserved better than this.

Gert Simon-Lefebvre
St. Catharines, Ont.

PERSONAL AFFAIRS

Your magazine has made the level of gossip tabloids with its scintillating report on Peter Nygard's potential romantic encounters ("A man made from whole cloth," Opening Notes, March 196). To find an article that speculates on the personal affairs of a successful Canadian businessman is largely inappropriate, and your closing comment, "A good businessman knows his readers carefully," represents a vulgar disclaimer to your reading customers.

Walter Harris
Kingston, Ont.

DIVERSITY AND MARKETING

Comments and rebuttals to the farming community of Saskatchewan appear to have been little more than a Bushful solution for the plight facing the farmers ("Crises on the land," Canada, April 23). The former headline is losing its most valuable asset—youth, instead of attempting to sell that which is being produced, Saskatchewan should diversify and produce that which can be readily sold. It should also employ professional marketing attitudes, so that goods and services would no longer be under- or wasted. A healthy agricultural sector would not only terminate the exodus of youth, it would certainly reverse the flow.

Casey A. Jansz
Windsor, Ont.

DOING THE COUNTRY PROUD

In a "Back-to-back gold" (Sports, March 19), Lisa Sargent, Canada's only woman competing in the singles event of the world figure skating championships in Halifax, was not mentioned. In her first appearance in this competition, she placed in the top 10. An incredible accomplishment, and Marlene's overlooked it. Let us not forget to salute a Canadian who that individual has done the country proud, eh?

Chris Williams
Vancouver, B.C.

Bangkok and Hong Kong, the Romance Lingers On

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OPENING NOTES

W. O. Mitchell revises a bad review, Denise Bombardier strafes a French writer, and Val Sears shuns a rewrite

COSTS UP TO THE MOON

George Bush is planning to ask Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev to participate in joint space ventures—particularly a voyage to establish a base on the moon and a still earlier manned expedition to Mars. White House staff members told *Maclean's* that the President will raise the issue of international cooperation in space when the two leaders meet in Washington next month. Then, if the Soviets agree to help defray the costs of the two expeditions, which U.S. space officials estimate could cost as much as \$465 billion during the next 30 years, Bush will extend a similar invitation to Canada and other U.S. allies. The White House official added that Canada's participation in such international space ventures could lead to a Canadian settlement being ahead of one of the missions. The official noted that Canada had already built the robotic retrieval device known as the Canadarm for U.S. space shuttle craft. Now, Bush is clearly hoping that Ottawa will sign on for future space ventures—without any arm-twisting.

U.S. lunar ferry design: joint ventures would be cheaper



Getting it right the second time

Val Sears's book *Wife-Swapping* is a chronicle of the 1960s sexual revolution between The Toronto Star and its rival for afternoon newspaper supremacy, the now-defunct Telegram, was a Canadian best-seller in 1968. But the Star's veteran political reporter has had problems getting a second work on Canadian journalism published, despite the fact that Toronto-based Key Porter Books gave him a \$10,000 advance payment last year. Indeed, when Sears recently submitted a draft of his work, based on his interviews with 50 TV news personalities, Key Porter editors told him that the manuscript "lacked analysis." A Key Porter spokesman told *Maclean's* that the firm is still discussing

needed changes. But Sears, said that he is talking to another publisher, he maintains that his latest work does not need a rewrite.



Sears: a \$10,000 advance and requests for analysis

HOW TO TRAP CAR THIEVES

A wide range of car models, sporty Ford coupes among them, share only the fact that they have deliberately been left unlocked with a key in the ignition. But in Liverpool and seven other British cities, those so-called red traps are curbing auto thefts. The reason was a thief tries to drive off, the car's engine cuts out, the doors and windows lock tight and an alarm at the police station automatically attracts officers. Indeed, one car in Liverpool recently net a record of seven when police nabbed four suspects who had all jumped into the vehicle.

Their image has gone to the dogs

The crumpling of the Berlin Wall has led to unemployment for 6,000 German shepherd dogs that East German guards used to patrol the so-called death strip along the border with West Germany. About 400 of those dogs have been temporarily housed at West German animal shelters in Göttingen, where officials initially emphasized their previous reputation to potential owners. Now, however, shelter officials say that the animals would make good family pets—after discovering that the dogs would not attack us on command and were apparently trained only to sit, heel and lie down. The guard dogs have clearly had their day.



Rico (left), Mitchell's novice writer who was "too weak to make the grade"

REVIEWING AN EARLIER OPINION

Author Joette Turner Hospital has described Toronto author W. O. Mitchell's first novel as "a rich and wonderful tapestry." And writer Timothy Findley has called it "a novel of remarkable beauty and intellectual power." For Rico, 30, such praise from established writers is a welcome change. In 1977, Rico moved from the small southwestern Ontario town of Leamington to Toronto. There, he enrolled at York University, attending a five-year creative-writing course, which was con-

cluded by writing writer-in-residence W. O. Mitchell. But only three weeks into the semester, Mitchell bluntly told the would-be novelist that his writing was "too weak to make the grade by the end of the term"—leading a dejected Rico to drop out of the course. Conducted at his Calgary home last week, Mitchell said that he barely remembered Rico, adding that he suggested discussing what he called "a clearly talented new writer." Said Mitchell: "I have had a lot of a lot of poets, but I guess this is one I love."

A SMALL MATTER OF BRITISH CONVICTION

A 35-year-old Briton who controls a fortune worth more than \$19 million has single-handedly intensified a traditional Australian dislike for rich, English emigrants. Frederick Harvey, the Seventh Marquess of Bristol, is menacing his family's Australian investments from a remote mansion in Sydney. But he gained entry to the country as a visa that he obtained before Australian immigration officials discovered that a British judge had given him a one-year prison term for cocaine smuggling in 1988. Harvey has responded vigorously to widespread demands for his deportation. Said the marquess: "Considering half your country comes from criminal stock anyway, I find it extraordinary that you feel as strongly about criminals now." Times have changed for English counts in Australia.

Weathering a delay

Brian Mulroney's picking net with George Bush went smoothly last week as the two leaders jointly opened the To-



Mulroney: snarled out

ronto Blue Jays' first home game. But the Prime Minister had to delay his return to Ottawa, because a snowstorm closed the airport and forced Mulroney's Challenger jet to return to Toronto. There, RCMP members scrambled to secure hotel rooms for the Prime Minister, his sons Ben, 14, and Mark, 10, and Mulroney's five-member staff. Call it a snow delay for the first pitcher.

Straight from the heart

Quite a novelist, Denise Bombardier became involved in controversy recently when she reported on gay couples in a literary discussion group that is one of France's most exclusive TV programs. Bombardier did so by criticizing Guy de Maupassant, a popular writer whose recently published memoirs devote considerable attention to his liaisons at 40 with several adolescent girls. After Bombardier condemned the publication of sexual relations between adults and children, a unnamed Maupassant friend in the TV discussion that he was a pervert. Rico, finding members of France's literary establishment, using the book reviewer for the daily newspaper *Le Monde* have called it Maupassant's "debauchery." Still, *Maupassant's* newfound notoriety may have had another effect: his second novel, *Trépassés* (or *Le Corps*), Movement of the Heart), is now high on France's best-seller list.



Bombardier: sexual sexuality in France

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Maclean's

THE WELL-INFORMED CHOICE

COLUMN



Economic worry and the nature of risk

BY DUANE FRANCIS

The sad story of Mob Energy Ltd., a Vancouver-based firm that had developed a revolutionary rechargeable battery cell, is a metaphor for what is ailing with Canada. This situation is by no means restricted to British Columbia, and has become a pattern throughout Canada, whether it is money blown on Spryng's notorious greenhouse in Newfoundland, or government losses to strip clubs.

One of Canada's biggest economic woes is the fact that virtually the only investors who are willing to put up risk capital to build enterprises here are either foreigners or governments. Canadians generally prefer to put their money in the bank or into real estate, which is profitable, but more speculative. They stay away from Canadian stock markets in droves. The decline of stock markets is mostly due to the fact that companies like Vancouver's or Alberta's cannot see ridged with scandal and simply regulated.

The result is that investors have little confidence in our capital markets and the good reason. That may be why stock market participation here is only slightly more than the U.S. rate, despite the fact that Canadians save at least a third as much money as Americans. I'm not ignoring foreign investment because no country can afford to let it and expect to trade internationally. But we must encourage support by Canadians of Canadian enterprises or else we will end up as a nation of writers and lumberjacks.

Mob is a case in point. And a host of others. Oil, aviation, E2 Windows, is a victim. He bought Mob stock worth \$5.80 a share back in 1996 when the company was public, while British Columbia put up \$25 million and the public another \$55 million. The potential market for Mob's rechargeable battery, made from lithium, was enormous, and governments plus risk-takers were behind it. The stock eventually fell to \$2.10 in a few days, then dropped to \$1.00. What was going on?

Well, the company was not doing as well as expected. A letter to investors from Mob in June, 1999, had promised \$20 million in fresh capital, including \$5.4 million in loans from the federal and B.C. governments. "I thought this was a good investment," says Woodson. "This, but Aug. 10, one of Mob's batteries is a critical milestone in Japan spontaneously sought for and signed a contract. The bid terms were outlined on Aug. 12, as headlines declaring Mob Ltd. Japanese newspapers. And on Aug. 22, Hugh Wyse-Edwards, then Mob vice-president of research and development, was presented as Mob's chairman. But it was too late. "Where I got there, I intended to see the books. We had three weeks' cash left," I asked. "Where's the \$20 million I read about?" But the problem was, the market it came in it went out to pay for the huge overhang of shares of overhang.

Almost the only investors who will put up capital to build enterprises in Canada are either foreigners or governments

Overhead, including payroll, plant operations and debt load, were astronomically high because Mob made a final mistake and built a \$30-million production facility in Vancouver before the product was fully tested and developed.

"When a venture company wants to sell a new device, it picks a city, does basic tests and gets all the work out before it launches," says Wyse-Edwards. "This was not done. Here there was a leap of faith from the Mob bench to full-scale automation." The situation was compounded because the client was the giant Nippon Telegraph and Telephone Co. in Tokyo, one of the toughest markets in the world. Wyse-Edwards, now a scientific adviser to Chuck Curry in Vancouver, says that because politicians had put money up, Mob's management felt that there had to be some political payoff in the form of outside job creation. "Back in 1995 and 1996, British Columbia was still dead in the water without economic recovery," he says. "The government was anxious to get moving and create jobs. So \$50 million was raised and a plant was commissioned in September, 1997. Immediately, the company began to sink by the stars, with an outflow of \$1 million a month through 1998 and 1999." Another problem was that one of Mob's driving forces, the late Norman Kewell, chairman and founder of Mob, was a rising star, not an industrialist. "Kewell was a rising promoter, a great rise, and in rising you are used to consuming large chunks of capital before you are ready to come to market. So they went ahead and built a \$30-million facility before they had a tried and true product," says Wyse-Edwards.

British Columbia pulled the plug on Mob in February, 1999, by calling in a loan payment, and the giant Japanese trading company, Matsui & Co., stopped paying for five cents on the dollar — \$5 million for a company in which about \$100 million had been invested. Wyse-Edwards added, "The Japanese understood that this type of automation is difficult and may require \$500 million and 15 years." However, the Japanese may not put it all either. There are other battery technologies that may beat Mob's to the marketplace. But that is the nature of risk capital and Matsui understands that. Here in Canada, Mob is another case of Canadian-made enterprise gone wrong. Governments cannot and thus do not, or cannot, manage risk management. Management, in turn, becomes more expert at finding government money than good products or personnel. Companies with government sugar daddies have also tended to spend money as though the well will never run dry. On top of all that, government intervention in a company enterprise appears to take investors like Woodson as a form of guarantee of success, which may in fact be the opposite of what usually happens.

Not surprisingly, Woodson is upset because he has lost several million dollars. He has also lost a second time, indirectly in a taxpayer, because the bids put \$10.1 million into Mob through various grant programs, and British Columbia, \$25.2 million. Mob is a made-in-Canada company with taxpayer dollars and personal savings poured down the governmental hole. The type of story that consumers like Woodson of this country should stay away from the stock markets and put their money in the bank or in T-bills, thus merely financing government deficits. That means less private capital available to create wealth from Canada's fledgling technologies. Unfortunately, the book may be left to foreigners or else the book is not done at all.



CANADA

BALL PARK DIPLOMACY

A JEERING CROWD AND EXPULSIONS FROM THE TORY CAUCUS CLOUD THE MULRONEY-BUSH SKYDOME SUMMIT

Jim Coffey says that he had been told to expect trouble. As a member for the popular Toronto rock group Blue Rodeo, Coffey was invited along with two other band members to sing the U.S. and Canadian anthems at last week's home opener between the Toronto Blue Jays and the Texas Rangers at the SkyDome. According to Coffey, several Blue Jays representatives expressed concern about the "carnival" plan to sing part of O Canada in French. "The first decision was left to us," he recalled, "but the team's front office was quite apprehensive about the crowd's response." In the end, the singers ignored the warning—with the predicted results. "The singing seemed to come from all around us," Coffey said later. "It went a sliver of five through my legs." But, just minutes

Mulroney, Bush and the Prime Minister's son Mark: grime for an ally

later, the crowd erupted even more hostilely towards Prime Minister Brian Mulroney when he and President George Bush—in Toronto to meet the Canadian leader for an eight-hour summit—strode onto the field to toss out the first pitch.

Indeed, the booging was neither clear indication of the deep-seated unpopularity of Mulroney's government: A day before the summit, Winnipeg politician Angus Reid released a survey showing that only 15 per cent of decided voters favour the federal Conservatives—the lowest support for a government since regular national polling began in Canada in the 1940s. The same poll showed the leaderless Liberals at 53 per cent and the New Democratic Party at 23 per cent. And some party insiders acknowledged privately that the government's ratings could sink even lower in a week of last week's discussion to set off debate in the House of Commons on the Tories' proposed universal-privatized Goods and Services Tax. Mulroney also faced criticism from some quarters over his party's decision to expel two Alberta MPs who voted against the GST. David Kilgour and Alex Kozlov, from the western Tory caucus.

Mulroney's domestic difficulties overshadowed the positive results of his meeting with Bush. Before attending the baseball game, the two leaders spent three hours discussing a range of issues, including trade, East-West relations and the environment. Despite the relaxed atmosphere, security for the visit was tight. A spokesman for Pearson International Airport said that several scheduled flights were delayed up to 30 minutes during

Bush's arrival and departure. In addition, police heavily closed two major highways used to shuttle the leaders in and from the SkyDome. Sniffer dogs swept the stadium for explosives, a helicopter and airplanes waited outside and police sharpshooters kept watch from high inside the stadium and from nearby rooftops.

Later, the Prime Minister said that he was optimistic that the two countries would begin negotiating a trade treaty as soon as Congress gives final approval to a bill imposing stringent new controls on U.S. air pollution. To the obvious delight of Mulroney's advisors, Bush then praised the Canadian Prime Minister as a "forceful" leader who "tells it like it is, with no coloration." Added the President: "We are in complicated international issues, and the relationship between Canada and the United States is strong."

To underscore that point, the two leaders emphasized their common position on recent developments in the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe. Both the United States and Canada, Mulroney said, are counting on President Mikhail Gorbachev to keep his word to launch a military crackdown against independence movements in the Baltic states, the Transcaucasian republics and other parts of the shaken

Kilgour: expelled for opposing the GST



Soviet empire. For his part, Bush said that any violence in Moscow's treatment of Lithuanian nationalists would make it "very difficult to move forward" on such issues as disarmament. He added, "Our opinion is that this matter must be resolved peacefully."

The two leaders also had a message for observers in both the East and the West who fantasize the imminent disintegration of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization. Mulroney said that they are "eye to eye" on the need to maintain NATO's military strength while simultaneously expanding the organization's role as a forum for political co-operation. Declined the Prime Minister: "We feel very much part of Europe and we want to be reined in the definition of the new architecture of Europe."

Despite the absence of any domestic new announcements on trade or foreign policy, some analysts said that the week's talks served an important purpose. During a period of rapid change, said Charles Dumas of the School of Advanced International Studies at Johns Hopkins University in Washington, it is critical that the United States remain in close step with its allies. "In geopolitical terms," said Dumas, "they are beginning to feel that Canada and the United States are trying not to trip over each other." He added, "Bush respects Mulroney's judgment and Canada's claim to unilateral action. It is ironic that it comes at a time when, apparently, Mulroney is so unpopular domestically."

Bush's remarks were clearly aimed at trying to help a friend and ally out of his current political difficulties. To that end, the President avoided commenting on the issues involved in Canada's current constitutional controversy, which some U.S. analysts predict will lead to the leaving of the country. Said the President: "It is an internal affair for Canada." Still, he seemed to discount concerns that Canadian unity was seriously at risk: "A unified, strong Canada is a great partner—has been and will continue to be."

Moreover, in Ottawa, Mulroney quickly plugged Bush into day-to-day politics. He met the national Tory caucus in an apparent effort to strengthen morale in the wake of the latest opinion polls and public hostility to the CRT. He also announced the expulsion from caucus of Kilgour and Kozlov, describing "those either with us or against us." Mulroney said he had worked for Kilgour, describing him as a "first-class friend" at the Tories who had brought the benefits of party discipline without overshadowing the responsibilities.

Publicly, Tory officials claimed that neither the Prime Minister nor his ministers are concerned about the government's unpopularity, adding that the party will be confident in its ability to stage a recovery before the next election, expected in late 1992. But, unless that recovery begins soon, the caucus may be reluctantly unwilling to support the government's unpopular agenda.

BOSS LAYER with MURRAY MACKENZIE in Washington and BRUCE WALLACE in Ottawa

National Notes

SEEDING FOR THE GAMES

Toronto city council endorsed the city's controversial bid to host the 1996 Summer Olympic Games. The three new members to the International Olympic Committee in Lausanne, Switzerland, which had invited bids from Athens, Atlanta, Manchester, Edinburgh, Melbourne, Australia, and Belgrade, Yugoslavia. The council's vote took place after the Prime Minister's Office intervened to help persuade ON President Robert Chouinard not that arena railway had where the Olympic village would be built, to co-operate. The company had said that it would accept concessions on other buildings in return for releasing the land.

REINVESTED SEARCH FOR A KILLER

Quebec Provincial Police reopened their investigation into the death of 13-month-old Duane Bennett, who was found alone in a field near Kamourout, Que., in 1988. Police charged the boy's mother, Julie, with second-degree murder, but an Ontario Supreme Court jury found her not guilty last month. Last week, the Ontario attorney general's office said that it would not appeal Bennett's acquittal.

GRASS LAKES WARNING

In its 10th annual report, the International Joint Commission criticized both the U.S. and Canadian governments for not doing enough to clean up pollution in the Great Lakes. The Canada-U.S. agreement that "there is a threat to the health of our children" resulting from our exposure to polychlorinated biphenyls.

SARINIC CONCERNS

The distributor of *The First Wives Club*, a movie about a con artist with satanic powers, decided to show it in LeBelville, Alta., because of the recent sightings of three lost teenagers alleged to have been involved with satanism.

A COINTEL DISAPPEAR

The Ontario Superior Court awarded Joel Bell \$3 million in his wrongful-death suit against the Canada's Development Investment Corp. Bell, 46, an associate of former prime minister Pierre Trudeau, was drowned in 1984 by the newly elected Conservative government.

UNWANTED MANDERS

Vancouver RCMP assigned 21 officers to investigate the slaying of Denise Whalen, whose body was found in an industrial area of North Vancouver on April 2. It was the 13th unexplained killing of a prostitute in the Vancouver area and on Vancouver Island since 1983.

Facing the deadline

Constitutional extremists hold their ground

One by one, they appeared in the vaulted Railway Committee Room of Parliament's Centre Block. And one by one, the witnesses offered the familiar divergent opinions that have bitterly divided the country—and placed a proposed constitutional accord in jeopardy. Last week, the 15-member committee charged with advising Prime Minister Jean Chrétien on the New Brunswick Premier, Jacques McGowan's call for a consociational resolution to the second open-ended public hearings in Ottawa, heard one of the most intense threats in the battle heard from more than a dozen groups that have authored "for the sake of the country" "I am not here to win a debate," said University of Toronto political scientist Peter Russell, a Merck-Lake proponent. "This is my country, dear, and I want it to succeed." Declared former top public servant Gordon Robertson, who also supports the agreement, "Canada is faced by the most serious crisis in its entire history."

But with the June 23 deadline for Merck-Lake's ratification approaching, the opening of the all-party consociational in-city hearings only underscored the nationwide deadlock. For his part, McKenna told the committee that New Brunswick would not assent to the accord without some guarantees that other provinces would eventually adopt his consociational resolution. That resolution, among other things, would give the federal government the power to "promote" minority language rights—only simply to "preserve" them, as the accord says. But, in the face of powerful criticism not mentioned in his province, Quebec's Liberal Premier Robert Bourassa steadfastly refused to consider any further constitutional changes until the accord is passed in its final form. Quebec has long objected that any extension of Ottawa's role in defining minority language rights would undermine its own ability to protect the French language. Meanwhile, Manitoba and Newfoundland continued to insist on substantial changes to the Merck-Lake accord.

The frustration over the consociational impasse spilled out onto the floor of the House of Commons in a shouting match with Newfoundland Liberal MP Brian Topp, Conservative Minister Lucien Bouchard angrily defended his April statement, in which he said the "Newfoundland" legislature was sadder that day it voted an support

for the accord, than English-speaking Canada may be forced to choose between "a Canada without Quebec or a Canada without Newfoundland." Bouchard declared that, if asked, he would repeat his words. Said Bouchard: "I will not accept that Quebec be seen to feel guilty when the Merck-Lake House was approved by all members of that House."



McKenna (centre) a committee of MPs hears his proposal

election should be called along with the original agreement. Three groups, however, urged outright rejection of the accord. Among them: the Assembly of First Nations, representing 506 native Indian bands; Georges Erasmus, the assembly's national chief, said that his members could not support the accord without amendments to protect aboriginal rights. "History has taught us," he said, "that virtually the only thing that matters is power."

But some important participants in the Merck-Lake debate declined to testify as first of the consociate Newfoundland Premier Clyde Wells, who has branded the public hearings "shams," last week said that the proceedings were so badly organized they would "likely generate more negative headlines from taking place." Also critical of the panel was the National Action Committee on the Status of Women. Just two hours before it was scheduled to present a brief, the organization withdrew its protest against the fact that only three of the 15 consociate members were women.

Dealing with its detractors' criticisms, however, may well be the task of the three-party consociate's problem as it grapples with the clock of continuing sharply divided public sentiment. With its broad mandate to "consider" the New Brunswick resolution, the committee's options for recommending action are wide-ranging. Said panel chairman and former Tory cabinet minister Jean Charest. "In effect, this committee will discuss the future of Canada." But the committee has for that said so severely limited it must deliver a report to Parliament by May 28. Compromising moves, however, including Christenson's Liberals and two members of the NDP, the committee will sit in the Northwest Territories and the Yukon for three days this week, then move to Vancouver. The most critical steps in the cross-country swing, however, will come at the end of April, when the committee holds hearings in the anti-Merck-Lake hotbeds of Winnipeg and St. John's, Nfld. The hearings will conclude with two final sessions in Ottawa in May.

But as one member of the panel, Quebec Liberal MP André Gauthier, said during last week's proceedings, any energy spent denouncing or resolutions to the impasse might be misperceived. Said Gauthier: "We should not have the impression that we can take the easy way out."

After a 10-day trip to the Prairie provinces for the 10 provinces' "bond," if the panel's first 30 hours of public listening were any indication, it would make more than the deeply felt but opposing passions of those far and spent the Merck-Lake accord to resolve the nation's latest constitutional stalemate.

E. KAYE FULTON in Ottawa

Single-issue Liberals

Abortion foes stalk the leadership race

When Helmi Dewey addressed a Toronto meeting held to select delegates for the Liberal Party's first leadership convention, she was making a boldness statement. The 28-year-old former waitress (if things appear more Conservative in the 1980s election and only joined the Liberal party on April 8, the day of the meeting. She said that she wanted to be a delegate for one main purpose—to oppose abortion. Endorsing her 16-year-old daughter, Francis, Dewey declared, "Abortion is a horrible exploitation of women." Her remark prompted heckling from some of the Liberals. But, in the end, Dewey

room in the Toronto offices of Campaigne Life, a national anti-abortion organization, serves as its headquarters. Despite those modest resources, the campaign has swept delegate status in several Ontario ridings, was a leading force in support in the Prairie and claims to have elected 137 delegates. That number is still small as compared with the roughly 5,200 delegates expected in Calgary. And as for short of the support assumed by Christians—who own, claim, about 1,500 delegates—or his closest rival, Michael P. Harris, who has attracted an estimated 550 delegates. But, by last week, anti-abortion

movement has elected either the party of their loyalty to any particular leadership candidate in Dewey's Toronto riding of Beaches-Woodbine, last one, former Liberal candidate Terry Kelly was an early recruit to the Christian camp. But, according to some observers, Kelly put more energy into recruiting support for Liberals for Life than into his efforts on behalf of Christians. Indeed, Dewey said Monday that Kelly submitted dozens of new party memberships on behalf of the group. Other Liberals noted that Kelly had encouraged members opposed to abortion to attend last week's meeting. Party member Helen Laird said that she decided to attend the meeting, where she noted for the Liberals for Life, after Kelly said her a party membership in February. Said Laird: "Terry Kelly came to the door and said that the problem would be there, we went out to make any presence felt."

But some Christian supporters said that they felt cheated. "This would have been a Christian riding," declared Rev. Sergio Marchi, Ontario campaign co-chairman for the former federal cabinet minister. "These people betrayed the Christian campaign from the inside." Kelly, however, claimed that he helped—and voted for—individuals on both the Christian and the anti-abortion sides.

So far some of the anti-abortion activists, political objectives are clearly secondary in the camp. Richard Hudson, 42, a clerk-writer for Ontario Post and a Liberal for Life organizer in Ottawa, says that he has been a party loyalist for most of his life. But Hudson said that he plans to join the Conservative party during its next leadership campaign in order to expose the tactics so far employed only among Liberals. Said Hudson: "I will be in the Liberal party, but I am pro-life first." As activists in the anti-abortion movement seek ways to put their convictions into practice, the current Liberal leadership race may be the trial run in the political arena.

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PHIL KAHILA and HAL QUINN in Vancouver, MARK DOUGLAS in Ottawa, Garry Cox, and GARY ALLEN in Halifax

Liberals for Life week delegates support making politicians take a stand

was elected as a delegate, along with 10 other delegates anti-abortionists. The acknowledged leader in the race, Jim Chelms, claimed only a single delegate. Said Dewey: "This is one way of making the politicians take a stand on abortion."

The process has been repeated at numerous delegate meetings across the country. In each case, a set of anti-abortion activists, who describe themselves as "Liberals for Life," has dedicated itself to sending delegates devoted to their common cause to the June convention in Calgary. The campaign operates with very little financial support. Douglas Dewey—Helmi's husband—is one of only three paid organizers, and a storage

delegates equalled those committed to candidate Sheila Copps, a Hamilton MP.

In fact, it is the two fringe candidates in the race—Jim Chelms and John Nantais—who are most likely to benefit from the Liberals for Life in Calgary. Both oppose abortion, but neither has so far won more than a handful of delegates. For his part, Liberal for Life endorsed Waggel last month. But Douglas Dewey and last week that out all anti-abortion delegates would follow the lead. Indeed, Dewey acknowledged that his group was unlikely to wield great power at the convention. Still, he insisted that the anti-abortion campaign has been a success. Said Dewey: "We are building a large pro-life nation, which will improve the



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A BLENDING OF ART AND MACHINE.

Cash, land and power

Natives celebrate new land-claim settlements

It was an event that many northerners feared would never take place. But as Deane dances last on their joyous songs in a smoke-filled gymnasium in Yellowknife, N.W.T., last week, leaders of the 13,000 Inuit and Métis of the Mackenzie Valley lined up with representatives of the Northwest Territories government and Indian Affairs and Northern Development Minister Thomas Siddons to sign a historic land-claim agreement. With that, they ended 13 years of costly and often fractious negotiations. The signing took place just 30 days after Siddons reached a

management of an area five times as large. Declared Deane, president Wilfred Eke-roux: "We are guaranteeing a future for our people." But, at the same time, natives on other parts of the country were locked in a new round of legal battles over what they viewed as their rightful claims in vast tracts of Canada.

In Southern B.C., the provincial Supreme Court continued to hear final arguments last week in the longest and most costly land-claim trial in Canadian history: the Gitksan-Wekwet'vi't tribal council's claim on behalf of 7,000 natives to a vast expanse in the pro-

vince emotionally charged areas in native self-government at stake, negotiations between Gitksan and the native groups involved in the three northern settlements have been slow and costly. The Tlaxiwa Indians, for example, have spent \$45 million to settle the claim that they launched in 1973. The Indians—whose average annual income is about \$12,000—received the money from the federal government and now will have to pay it back out of the \$230 million in cash compensation they expect to receive. To the west end, the Deane and Métis have already launched \$38 million against the \$500 million that they are promising in their claim settlement.

But the agreements also promise to open up new economic opportunities. One project that could benefit the North is a proposed pipeline to carry natural gas from the reservoir-rich Beaufort Sea region through the Mackenzie Valley to southern markets. A federal inquiry conducted in the mid-1970s that the pipeline should not proceed until native land claims were dealt with. Now, Kari Jespersen, president of the Calgary-based Pembina Pipe Line (Tulsa) Ltd., says that the Deane and Métis settlement should help pave the way for construction of the \$5-billion pipeline by the late 1990s.

Said Jespersen, whose company has an application before the National Energy Board to build a Mackenzie Valley pipeline: "The agreement clears up some uncertainty and allows for a good working relationship so that the project is acceptable to all participants." But just as the settlements in the North launched new life into that energy enterprise, the Quebec dispute threatened to upset another. When the James Bay Cree filed an application for an injunction to Montreal on April 4, it was simply the latest chapter in a dispute that has been in and out of the courts since 1972. Then, the Cree and Inuit of northern Quebec sought an injunction to stop the first, \$12-billion phase of the James Bay development, arguing that the huge hydro dams would violate their traditional rights over nearly two-thirds of Quebec. The Cree last that court battle and in November, 1995, with the great development nearing completion, reached a settlement with the governments of Quebec and Canada. Under that agreement, the Cree and Inuit received \$225 million in cash, outright ownership of 5,348 square miles of land—twice the size of Prince Edward Island—and hunting, fishing and trapping rights throughout their traditional living areas. In return, they dropped their court action and surrendered what the court described as "native claims, rights

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Siddons (left) and Ekeroux at signing ceremony: 23 years of often-fractious negotiations

vider deal with the 7,000-member Tlaxiwa Council of Indians, and three weeks before Ottawa and leaders of the 17,000 Inuit in the central and eastern Arctic are scheduled to sign an agreement-in-principle on the largest land claim in Canadian history. For many northerners, the Yellowknife ceremony clearly signified what they hoped would be a turning point in their political and economic fortunes.

Together, the three native groups will assume outright ownership of a total of 292,000 square miles—an area roughly the size of the three Maritime provinces—and a strong measure of control over much larger tracts. While Canadian law will still apply as of the land, the Deane and Métis settlement, for one, gives the natives surface rights and exclusive control over development on 700,000-square miles—an area that includes several mining communities. They will also share with governments the

area's northwest. In Toronto, a Federal Court judge denied an application by lawyers representing 1,400 Inuit of Lake Huron to stop federal hydroelectricity projects. And in Montreal, an earlier land-claim agreement is also facing a challenge.

In that case, representatives of the 13,000 Cree of northern Quebec sought an injunction from the province's Superior Court to overturn the 1993 James Bay and Northern Quebec Agreement. Canada's first modern land-claim settlement. If the court agrees with the Cree contention that the accord should be cancelled because the federal and provincial governments have failed to live up to its terms, that could postpone a \$7-billion expansion of the James Bay hydro project that Hydro-Quebec plans to begin this fall.

The court challenges illustrate the difficulties that have dogged the land disputes. With

4, it was simply the latest chapter in a dispute that has been in and out of the courts since 1972. Then, the Cree and Inuit of northern Quebec sought an injunction to stop the first, \$12-billion phase of the James Bay development, arguing that the huge hydro dams would violate their traditional rights over nearly two-thirds of Quebec. The Cree last that court battle and in November, 1995, with the great development nearing completion, reached a settlement with the governments of Quebec and Canada. Under that agreement, the Cree and Inuit received \$225 million in cash, outright ownership of 5,348 square miles of land—twice the size of Prince Edward Island—and hunting, fishing and trapping rights throughout their traditional living areas. In return, they dropped their court action and surrendered what the court described as "native claims, rights

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British fighter jet over Labrador: native fears for a traditional way of life

ties and interests" in the disputed lands.

At the same time, the two governments agreed to provide a wide range of benefits, including new airports, schools and housing. Cree spokesmen now claim that Ottawa, in particular, failed to live up to its undertakings and that both levels of government have breached the original agreement. As a result, the Cree are asking the courts to declare the agreement invalid—an action that would throw the land ownership issue back into dispute and stall any additional development. But even if the courts uphold the agreement, Cree leaders say they will continue to resist the James Bay expansion. Declared Grand Chief Matthew Coon-Cossie: "We would be treacherous to our ancestors if we didn't oppose the project."

For their part, federal officials say that they have lived up to about 90 per cent of their original commitments, spending more than \$1 billion on capital projects in the James Bay region since 1975. They add that they are prepared to fulfil the rest of Ottawa's promises to the Cree. The government also maintains that the Cree gave qualified approval to the proposed expansion project when they signed the original agreement—a position Cree leaders flatly reject.

At the same time, another native court challenge is drawing to a close in Western Canada. That suit was launched in 1984 when 54 band members of the Gwich'in-Nenets community claimed that they were the rightful owners of about 35,000 square miles of spectacular woodlands, lakes and mountains in northwestern British Columbia. The case has already produced one unexpected ruling: provincial Chief Justice Allan McEachern allowed Inuit elders to present oral history—stories passed from one generation to the next—to help establish that their ancestors had managed the mountains of the region for at least 5,000 years.

The trial, which opened in May, 1987, has since consumed 333 court days, heard from more than 100 witnesses and examined more than 13,000 documents. By the time the trial concludes, probably in June, it will have cost an estimated \$25 million—including the fees for lawyers representing the Inuit

and provincial and federal governments.

The sum of the federal commitment reflects the stakes at issue. Much R.C. Indians were never offered treaties or cash to surrender their lands, and West Coast bands have launched about 26 land claims—which the province has refused to negotiate. Now, University of Victoria history professor Kenneth Coates, for one, predicts that a court victory by the Gwich'in-Nenets would lead to "a very rapid spate of native expectations placed on almost every development project in British Columbia." If the court rules against these,

however, that could end more hopes for aboriginal land claims in the province. Said Coates: "It may very well be their last chance shot."

Labrador's Innu, meanwhile, asked the courts to settle their long-standing complaint against the use of the region for military training. During three days of hearings early this month, the Nunavut Innu Association asked the Federal Court to stop low-level jet training flights over Labrador until the defence department completes a review of their environmental effects. The Innu claim that the loud engine noise of low-flying fighter jets frightens caribou herds and endangers their own existence. That Judge Barbara Reed ruled that it would be "inappropriate" to stop the flights because that would result in "extensive paperwork and harm to the civilian communities of Happy Valley and Goose Bay, as well as to the military personnel and their families."

Whatever the outcome of the other court cases, historian Coates views the northern land-claim settlements as a major breakthrough for Canadian natives. "What we are seeing is truly revolutionary," said Coates. "It is providing native people with the control and influence they need to chart a long-term future for themselves. That is something our culture has not provided to aboriginal people since the time of first contact." But it remains to be seen how far and how fast these rights will be extended to native people across the country.

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CANADA

Evidence of sainthood?

The church examines Georges Vanier's life

He was a devout man whose religious observances included fasting, mass and spending at least half an hour in prayer each day. Now, the Ottawa archdiocese of the Roman Catholic Church has decided that there is enough evidence to begin documenting the case for canonizing Georges Vanier, Canada's widely admired governor general from 1969 until his death in 1987. After a four-year preliminary inquiry, Ottawa Archbishop Marcel Gervais has named a five-member committee to prepare the case to have Vanier, born in Montreal in 1888, declared a Roman Catholic saint. As part of that effort, a priest theologian is examining 80 boxes of Vanier's personal papers lodged in the National Archives in order to document Vanier's exemplary religious life. Said Msgr. Roger Munn, who is overseeing the inquiry: "He was a very spiritual person—a man of deep faith and respect for people."

The church has already recognized in saints eight people who lived and worked in Canada—from Jean de Brébeuf, the 17th-century missionary who worked among the Huron Indians and was canonized in 1988, to Marguerite Bourgeoys, founder of Montreal's Congregation of Notre Dame, who was canonized in 1982. Unlike Vanier, none of them was born in Canada. But the former governor general would not become the first Canadian-born saint. Pope John Paul II prepared the way last week for Marguerite d'Yvesville, the founder of Montreal's Sisters of Charity—who known as the Grey Nuns—who was born in Vietnam, Que., in 1931, to receive that honor later this year. The process of canonizing another Canadian-born candidate for sainthood—Brother André, the lay brother responsible for the building of St. Joseph's Oratory at Montreal, who died in 1987—also sits under way. The church benefited Brother André in 1982, a declaration of his holiness that is a prerequisite for canonization.

The path to sainthood is lengthy. For one thing, it requires evidence that the subject's intervention has produced at least two verified miracles. Munn acknowledged that there is no evidence so far of any miracles attributed to Vanier. But he told Maréchal that supplicants seeking divine help can use a newly drafted prayer to the late governor general. "We are praying for a miracle," said Munn.

PIETER KOPPELMAN with
LISA KUN DOBSON in Ottawa

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A DOOMSDAY GUN MYSTERY

At first, the ingredients of the plot seemed to be taken from a spy thriller. There was the mysterious March 32 murder of a brilliant but standoffish arms-expert, shot down on the doorstep of his Brussels apartment with two bullets through his neck. There was the April 16 seizure of a shipment of steel cylinders bound for Iraq, which were supposed to be pipeline sections, but which British officials claimed were the components of a gigantic cannon barrel. And there was apocalyptic speculation, based on anonymous sources, of a confrontation between the two events. For much of last week, the evidence seemed highly circumstantial. But as Western intelligence analysts, customs officials and defense specialists delved more deeply into the details surrounding the death of Canadian-born Gerald Bull and the seizure of the cylinders, the bizarre scenario began to look increasingly credible. It seemed that Bull had, indeed, been building the world's biggest-ever cannon for Iraq—and that he could have been killed as a consequence.

The strange story of Baghdad's apparent attempt to arm itself with a Doomsday Gun, as military experts called it, was the latest in a

THE MURDER OF A CANADIAN-BORN ARMS EXPERT MAY BE LINKED TO IRAQI PLANS TO BUILD A SUPER-CANNON

series of shocking incidents involving Iraq's President Saddam Hussein. Since mid-March, Western leaders have increasingly condemned his regime, first for executing a British-born Iranian-born journalist as a spy, then for allegedly trying to smuggle nuclear weapons parts from the United States through Britain and, finally, for threatening to destroy half of Israel with chemical weapons. Now, despite Hussein's heated denials and allegations of an Israeli-inspired propaganda campaign against him, he has come under fire again. But he told



young U.S. senators last Thursday that he was willing to scrap his weapons of mass destruction if Israel did likewise. And Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir responded a day later with an offer to discuss demilitarization of the entire Middle East with his Arab neighbors at any time.

Meanwhile, although many aspects of the after-mentioned planning, analysis of the latest Iraqi weapons plans point together a scenario: the 62-year-old Bull, using technology he developed during the 1960s under a joint Canada-U.S. government research project, had designed an enormous cannon for Hussein, capable of firing a two-ton projectile at any target in the Middle East. Then, according to the scenario, Bull produced specifications ad-

dressing the 26 sections of the 130-foot gun barrel, with an internal diameter of 3.5 feet, were actually for account use in a petrochemical project. That, the theory runs, enabled Bull to escape a special British engineering firm from making the cylinders. Preserving the arms specifications, the engineering firm, Sheffield Forgemasters, obtained British government permission to export the sections. And the scenario then goes one step further: one of the countries most likely to become a target for Hussein's Doomsday Gun, either Iran or Israel, sent a pre-announced mission to tell Bull he had to put the parts together in his clients.

Many arms experts were openly skeptical that the cylinders, stored at Middlesbrough, Yorkshire, last Tuesday, were in fact gun parts. Said Tony Belski, an editor at the automotive *Jane's Defense Weekly* in

London: "It would be the biggest gun in the world, and the problems involved in making it and moving it would be horrendous. The Iraqi government denied that the cylinders were parts for a gun barrel. And Sheffield Forgemasters' chief executive officer, Philip Wright, declared, 'If this thing is part of a gun, then, by the department of trade and industry and many other people have been victims of the biggest con job in the history of arms manufacturing.'"

But after an export from Britain's Royal Armaments Research and Development Establishment had examined the cylinders, senior customs official Harold Sutton and that his department was "virtually certain" that they were in fact parts for the barrel of a supergun—and that Bull had designed it. An evidence, Sutton cited a technical manual co-authored by Bull, giving design details of such a weapon. Said Sutton: "All the technical descriptions fit precisely."

It was during the 1960s that Bull worked on a multimillion-dollar project known as the High Altitude Research Project, created at Montreal's McGill University and jointly funded by the Canadian and U.S. governments. IAR's purpose was to determine the feasibility of using super artillery to lift small satellites into space orbit. Together, Bull and U.S. army balloons expert Charles Murphy built three enormous guns, one of which had a barrel 110 feet long. In test firings, it reportedly sent a 600-lb projectile a distance of 1,150 miles. But, despite such early successes, the U.S. and Canadian governments decided that conventional weapons were better for space launches, and IARP was shelved.

Apparently disgruntled but determined to capitalize on his expertise, Bull raised sufficient capital to open a \$3,000-arms weapons development establishment near Highway 40, on the Quebec-Niagara border, in 1968. There, he designed and refined high-tech weapons systems, which earned him a fortune—and legendary status as the international armaments industry. He secured contracts with a number of governments, including China, South Africa and Israel, and became widely respected as the world's foremost authority on heavy artillery.

In the 1970s, Bull forfeited his Canadian citizenship for business reasons and became an American. But in 1980, a U.S. court convicted him of exporting arms technology to South Africa in defiance of an embargo, and Bull went to prison for six months. On his release in February, 1981, Bull moved to Belgium, where he re-established his business, Space Research Corp., as the wealthy Brussels suburb of Uccle. His French-Canadian wife, Noemi, remained in St-Basile, a suburb of Montreal, but his son Michel, now 32, joined him in Brussels as the company's executive vice-president.

From 1981 until his death, Bull was almost

World Notes

AN ADMISSION OF GUILT

The Soviet government officially admitted that its secret police massacred more than 4,000 captive Polish officers in the Katyn Forest, 250 km southwest of Moscow, during the Second World War, and expressed "its deep regret" at the incident. Until last week, Moscow had maintained that German Nazis were responsible.

A SECOND-MATE FINISH

Peruvian novelist Mario Vargas Llosa, a one-time candidate who was widely expected to sweep the first round of Peru's national elections, won only 32 per cent of the vote, barely ahead of centrist Alberto Fujimori, the son of Japanese immigrants, who captured nearly 30 per cent in a race among nine candidates. The two leaders will face a runoff vote in May or June. Meanwhile, leaders of several leftist parties said that they will support Fujimori.

HOMIOTAS RELEASED

The Libyan-supported Front Revolutionnaire du Congo released French-born Jacques Valente, 34, his Belgian lover, Fernand Bouteux, 43, and their daughter, Sophie-Liberte, after more than 20 months in captivity. Palestinian officials said that the release was part of a deal in which the French government allowed Libya to take possession of three Mirage jet fighters last month.

A VICTORY FOR DEMOCRACY

Students poured into the streets of Bogotá capital city, Kalambo, to celebrate King Birendra's decision to lift a 38-year ban on political parties just two days after police fired on a crowd of pro-democracy demonstrators, killing at least 50 people.

DEADLOCK IN ISRAEL

Months before the Israeli parliament agreed to approve a Labour-led coalition government, two parliamentarians from an ultra-orthodox party withdrew their support, creating a deadlock. Labor Party Leader Shimon Peres withdrew from the Prime Minister's office last month, accusing Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir of failing to convene Israeli-Palestinian peace talks.

CONSERVATIVES FOR GREECE

Greece's first conservative government in nearly nine years took office after the New Democracy party, which won 150 of 300 parliamentary seats in national elections, secured the support of the Democratic Radical party, which holds one seat.

Seized cylinders in England and (top) Bull's measures in Montreal: cash in his wallet and two bullets through his neck



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WORLD

them with the rest of the country. Educated Georgians, who make up nearly half million of the population's 3.5 million residents, use a language and alphabet that have no relation or resemblance to Russian.

Georgia, with its rich landscape, year-round warm conditions, long religious traditions and renowned hospitality to visitors, has often been described as the "Soviet Italy." That hospitality, however, rarely extends to Russians. Said Ema Bakelashvili, an elevator operator in Tbilisi: "Russians have the manners of pigs—and the gall to try to tell us how to live." Indeed, the Georgian tradition of entrepreneurship, including a thriving black market, has helped to give it a living standard far higher than that in the rest of the Soviet Union.

Even during the rule of now-disgraced leader Leonid Brezhnev, Western analysts say, the KGB secret police kept the area under surveillance because of Kremlin suspicions over Georgian nationalism. Now, in contrast to Gorbachev's tough stance on the Lithuanian crisis, Soviet officials are taking a low-key approach to Georgia. The Soviet media have been equally eloquent: Said Valeriy Korshakov, the president of the Georgian Journalists' Union: "We have the impression that the rest of the country thinks that if they ignore us long enough, the problem will just disappear."

One reason for Moscow's muted response to the near-constant denunciation of the behavior of Soviet troops during last year's demonstrative protests. Witnesses said that the soldiers treated the protesters, who had been behaving peacefully with particular decency. "Every demonstrator was well-behaved," said Irina Gorgaladze, an 18-year-old student who was in the square when the soldiers arrived. "The soldiers had no cause to do what they did."

The leaders of Georgia's Communist party made five demands to end troops to clear Tbilisi's Lenin Square, among the most violent. The Kremlin replaced them within days of the killings. Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze, a native Georgian, later angrily condemned the attack. Gorbachev has said that his reluctance to use troops in more recent nationalist demonstrations is a result of the events in Georgia.

Still, many pro-independence Georgians accuse the Soviet leadership of attempting to suppress full discussion of the incident. Many Georgians claim that the violence was provoked, and they point to the fact that the lights in the square were briefly turned off several minutes before the attack. They, they contend, was a signal to riot informants to leave the square that the government has not released the findings of a special. Military-appointed commission of elected Soviet deputies who spent several months studying the incident.

Georgian nationalists have also criticized the government for refusing to release film footage that the KGB made of the incident. Last week, Boris Yavlinskiy, a member of the commission, publicly called on the Soviet Congress of People's Deputies to release the report and the film.

Many Georgians say that they will never forget last year's events. "They murdered our people," said Rika Nisua, a 20-year-old student. "It was as simple as that." Nisua was one of some 100,000 people who attended overnight rallies on Rustaveli Avenue last



Barring a Soviet effort search for autonomy

week. The events included a partial re-enactment of the attack, with broadcasts of the sound of tanks and ringing bells. Later, the demonstrators burned candles and raised flags in the air in a silent memorial to the dead.

But as they remembered their recent past, some Georgians said that they were now also preparing for the future. Shortly after the 4th anniversary of the soldiers' assault on the square, the crowd broke into traditional Georgian songs and dancing to mark the end of a year's mourning for the dead. Declared Gue Guechava, the leader of the separatist National Democratic Party: "Let us pass from mourning the end of those lives and celebrate the beginning of a new, independent Georgia." That theme clearly provided advice to many people in the city whose friends or relatives were killed. But, to a striking and wary Soviet leadership, it was a further reminder of an old and unhealed wound—and an awakening new challenge.

ANTHONY WILSON-SMITH in Tbilisi

HUNGARY

A historic decision

József Antall is set to be Hungary's new leader

Before József Antall became president of the Hungarian Democratic Forum last year, he lived in political oblivion for three decades. A teacher, historian and the son of a prominent politician, Antall briefly joined the opposition Szabadság Párt during the 1956 revolution. After Soviet tanks crushed the revolt, he was arrested and lived from his job. Antall eventually found work in a central history museum. But he says that 40 years of communism could not erase his thirst for democracy. Last week, in the second round of two-stage national elections, the Forum won a decisive victory, and Antall, 54, will likely become the next prime minister. "I always had interest in politics," he said. "But only in a democracy with parliament and freedom."

Hungarians, like the East German nation, voted overwhelmingly to reject communism. But they face an uncertain future. According to unofficial results, the Forum won 115 of 345 seats in parliament, while its main rival, the Alliance of Free Democrats, won 90. The Hungarian Socialist Party, made up of reform communists, won only 33. Still, the Forum failed to win a majority. And the two small conservative parties considered closest to the Forum, the Szabadság and Christian Democratic People's parties, have raised mild conditions for joining any coalition government. Said Imre Kallay, a prominent Forum leader: "It is potentially quite a dangerous situation now."

Antall, who is married and has two grown sons, has a reputation for being calm under pressure, and, because of his thick gray hair, bushy eyebrows and slight stoop, some Hungarians say that he looks like a strict headmaster. "People may say he's cold and seems aloof," said Sándor Keresztes, president of the Christian Democrats. "But that's just because he knows exactly what he wants."

Still, Antall may have difficulty holding the brief moment that emerged before the vote. Leaders of the Free Democrats accused his party of running a smear campaign after many of their posters were defaced with anti-Semitic graffiti. Clearly, Antall's Communist predecessors, who could still expect rather than negotiate the marketplace of democratic pluralism, had an easier task.

MARY KEMITH with AURELIA CLARKE in Budapest

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EAST GERMANY

The last government

A new administration prepares to resign

It was a historic day for independent East Germany: the East German parliament, the Volkskammer, approved its first—and likely last—democratically elected government. Last week, Lothar de Maizière became the country's first post-Communist prime minister, and he swiftly set course for unification with West Germany. Just minutes before the

parliament convened, de Maizière's conservative Christian Democrats, who won 48 percent of the vote in parliamentary elections last month, and the centre-left Social Democrats, who won 45 per cent of the vote, formed a coalition with several smaller parties. That occurred only after nearly two weeks of debate over policy and cabinet posts. But the accord

guaranteed the two-thirds parliamentary majority needed to pass constitutional changes for a merger of the two Germanys. Stasi de Maizière, a 50-year-old lawyer who seems certain to preside over the extinction of the German Democratic Republic. "Our aim is the strong unity of Germany in a united Europe."

De Maizière's coalition replaces the Communist ministers that had been governing East Germany since October, when the hard-line regime of Erich Honecker was overthrown. The new government quickly called for monetary union with West Germany by early July, with guarantees of job and social security for East Germans. Earlier, East German parliamentarians issued a statement apologising to Jews for their suffering during the Second World War at the hands of the Nazis. Stasi speaker and acting head of state Sabine Bergmann-Pohl: "East Germany's first freely

elected parliament admits joint responsibility on behalf of the people for the humiliation, expulsion and murder of Jewish women, men and children." She added, "We ask the Jews of the world to forgive us." The statement was East Germany's first public admission of guilt for the persecution of Jews during the Holocaust. As well, the parliament recognised the legitimacy of Poland's postwar borders, which include former German lands, and apologised for East Germany's role in the Soviet-led invasion of Czechoslovakia in 1968.

The first task of the new government will be to negotiate monetary union with West Germany. A working paper on unity, drafted last week by coalition partners in East Berlin, calls for a one-to-one exchange rate between the weak East German ostmark and the strong West German deutsche mark, as well as a social safety net for East Germans as they shed four

decades of communism for the competitive free market. But West Germany fears only limited one-for-one currency exchanges, with the remainder at a two-to-one rate to minimise the risk of across inflation. The two sides begin formal monetary talks this week.

One of the main obstacles to unification is disagreement over the future minority allegiance of a united Germany. Along with his Western allies, West German Chancellor Helmut Kohl says that the new German state has to join NATO. The East German government also fears membership in the Western alliance, but only if NATO shares its policy of deploying nuclear weapons to counter a potential Soviet attack. The Kremlin, which has denuded German territory, last week softened its stand. Working in the Brussels-based capitals NATO's Soviet Nations, Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze pro-

posed that Germany join both NATO and the Warsaw Pact for a transitional period leading to the formation of a new, unified pan-European security structure. But NATO officials rejected that proposal, and Walter House spokesman Martin Fitzmaurice dismissed it as just "another formula for neutrality."

In May, the foreign ministers of the two Germanys and of the largest western allies, the United States, the Soviet Union, Britain and France, are expected to meet in Bonn for the first formal negotiations on a united Germany's status in Europe. When that issue is settled, de Maizière's government can surrender its mandate, and the German dream of unification—delayed for 45 years—may finally become a reality.

ANDREW BELLONI with
MICHAEL KALLERMECHER in East Berlin



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FLYING HIGH AT BOMBARDIER

Bombardier revenues (in millions of dollars)



Learjet Model 31 in flight: a new family of planes

BUSINESS

A FITTING MATCH

At first glance, there are few similarities between a Boeing 747 and a Learjet. But both are the products of two separately created individuals, both revolutionized a mode of travel and both appeared at roughly the same time: in the late 1950s, as the first personal one-seater aeroplanes were being sold. Canadian inventor Joseph-Armand Bombardier's assembly lines in Valcourt, Que., American inventor William P. Lear was at work in Southern California with top-notch Swiss engineers, designing the executive jet—modelled on the F-35 Swiss fighter airplane he so admired—that would make his name: a two-seater jet trainer. And if the consensus agreed by the two men's groups have a similar history, they are now poised to share a common future: last week, a newly formed subsidiary of Montreal-based Bombardier Inc. offered \$57 million to buy the assets of the Learjet Corp. of Wichita, Kan.

The bid, which includes financing \$44.1 million in Learjet Corp. debt, is subject to approval by a New York bankruptcy court. If the deal clears that legal hurdle, as analysts expect, it will be the latest in a series of acquisitions by Bombardier that have propelled it from a relatively humble regional manufacturer of winter sports and work vehicles also a major player in the international transportation and aerospace business.

BOMBARDIER'S PURCHASE OF LEARJET BOLSTERS ITS POSITION IN THE AEROSPACE BUSINESS

In the past two years, the company has acquired aircraft and subtransport firms in Northern Ireland, France and Belgium. Those deals followed a 1988 acquisition from Ottawa of the Crown-owned Montreal aircraft manufacturer, Canadian Ltd., maker of the successful Challenger business jet. Montreal-based Bombardier, which already holds about 30 per cent of the market for mass-market vehicles in the United States, is developing advanced subsonic jets that will be delivered to the New York Transit Authority in 2000. Two Bombardier subsidiaries—in Luxembourg, Switzerland and Italy—also of Belgium and now-industrial in France—are also building shuttle-bus cars for the tunnel under the English Channel and

subway cars for a high-speed train link between Paris and Brussels. The company is currently seeking financing for a proposed high-speed rail system, for which Bombardier would build rail cars, new bridges and new train stations. The new train link would run from Quebec City to Toronto via Montreal and Ottawa.

Last year, Bombardier's sales were \$1.4 billion, and the total is expected to reach \$2 billion this year. Company chairman Laurent Bédard, the 52-year-old son-in-law of Bombardier's founder, led a meeting of the New York Society of Security Analysts last month that he was optimistic sales would approach \$4 billion within five years.

The Learjet bid offers another opportunity to expand sales. The U.S. manufacturer has sold more than 1,600 aircraft over the past 27 years, about 1,200 of which are still flying. The company has 2,150 employees worldwide, most of them based in Wichita, and had annual sales last year of more than \$300 million. Despite that, Learjet's parent, Integrated Resources Inc. of New York, has filed for protection from creditors under Chapter 11 of the country's bankruptcy laws. The required court approval of the Bombardier purchase is expected to be a formality, according to Learjet Corp. vice-president William Robinson, because reconfigurations of creditor committees set up as

part of the bankruptcy process have all reviewed the arrangement and agreed to the deal.

Industry analysts described the bid as part of a Bombardier pattern—having previously acquired aerospace manufacturers that, despite money problems, possess valuable, innovative technology. "It is what they did when they bought Canadian from Ottawa and Short Bros. from the British authorities," said Stephanie Sola, a transportation analyst with Montreal-based Midland Doherty Ltd. When Bombardier bought Canadian in 1986 for \$120 million, the company ac-

quired assets worth more than \$270 million. Similarly, Bombardier paid the British government what analysts describe as a bargain price of \$68 million last June for Short Bros. Inc. of Belfast, and gained control of not only the world's oldest aircraft manufacturer but an acknowledged leader in the field of composite technology, which involves the manufacturing and development of lightweight materials such as graphite and epoxy for use in the place of metals.

While Bombardier is trying to reverse Short Bros.' woes, which manufacturers inevitably and usually, the company has turned Canadian into a very profitable business. Last year, the Montreal-based aircraft manufacturer registered sales of \$594 million, accounting for roughly half of Bombardier's total revenue. Although Canadian has now sold 27 of its Challenger business jets, each of them worth \$33 million, "that may not sound like a lot of airplanes," said Canadian spokeswoman Catherine Chase. "But it accounts to 29 per cent of the market worldwide."

The company also stands to profit from the development of a 50-passenger regional jetliner which is scheduled to go into service in 1992. Canadian has received 90 firm orders for the largest jet and another 38 options to purchase, representing potential sales worth a total of \$1.9 billion. Said analyst Jon Reiter of Montreal's Richardson Greenwald of Canadian Ltd. "Canadian has been a phenomenal success under Bombardier's management. It has been a dream acquisition."

Many industry observers feel that Learjet, whose products include four different types of jet models that range in price from \$4.5 million to \$14 million, will fit well into Bombardier's aerospace program. It expands their product line and their geographic base, Learjet brings them a whole family of planes at the lower end of the scale of executive jets. "It also brings to Bombardier Learjet's established global network of 30 aircraft maintenance and service centres, an asset that may help to attract customers to both the Challenger executive jet and the larger regional jet."

Another potential benefit arises from Learjet's success as a licensee since that Canadian has not been able to penetrate the U.S. defense establishment. Learjet is a subcontractor on a number of military and space-related projects with such companies as Boeing Co., Martin Marietta, McDonnell Douglas, General Dynamics and Teledyne Canada, and has received orders, but managed to land only one contract in the same field—a \$3.4-million, six-month program to evaluate a security patrol reconnaissance vehicle called the Sentinel. Bombardier, the U.S. Army and the Canadian Armed Forces.

Canadian's bid has been welcomed by the Wichita firm. Learjet vice-president Robinson told *Maclean's* last week: "We are delighted. We think it's a tremendous deal. It's a good company, a strong company. It brings us stability and the opportunity for the kind of capital investment we need to keep growing." That commitment to growth is another feature common to the two companies, and it stands out in contrast to the whims of William P. Lear and Joseph-Armand Bombardier.

BARRY CAMEL in Montreal

Business Notes

HIGH-TECH FAILURE

Lough Instruments Ltd. of Kananis, Ontario, Ottawa, had 750 employees and filed for bankruptcy with debt of \$100 million. The firm of about 1,100 employees in federal defence contracts, including a communications system for new police facilities that Lough had been awarded, in Quebec. British Petroleum Co. Inc. acquired Lough in 1985.

PRISON ALLEGED AT HIS

Fine former executive of National Business Systems Ltd. (NBS), who has been charged with fraud, were accused in legal documents released last week with making \$150,000 in company payments to outside auditors. The Ontario Securities Commission and the accounting firm of Price Waterhouse released documents outlining the accusations. Those allegations were combined in the commission's settlement of a dispute with Price Waterhouse over its 1987 audit of NBS.

TORONTO REAL ESTATE FALL

Toronto's housing market, until recently the hottest in Canada, declined sharply as March sales fell by 46 per cent compared with March 1989, and the average price of a resale home fell by five per cent, to \$283,500 from \$277,517. Across Canada, the value of new homes started in January and February fell by five per cent from a year earlier, Canada's Office of Statistics reported.

UNIONS BUY UNITED

United Airlines employees signed an agreement last week to purchase the second-largest U.S. airline,UAL Corp., for \$5.1 billion. The deal would make United the largest employee-owned firm in the world.

PRIME RATE OUTLOOK

The Canadian Bank of Canada says interest rates will probably stay high until the end of 1990. Because of inflationary pressures from wage settlements and Ottawa's Goods and Services Tax, the prime rate will float around the 14-per-cent mark for the next two years. It was 13.61 per cent last week.

TUNA FIRMS SAVE DOLPHINS

Supermarket chains welcomed a decision by H. J. Heinz Ltd. of Pittsburgh and Huntley & Palmeter Inc. of St. Louis to stop purchasing any tuna that is not certified to be dolphin-free. Heinz owns Star-K Canada Inc., which operates a tuna-processing plant at St. Andrews, N.S.



Consumers in line for a Pepsi in Moscow: a critical test of Mikhail Gorbachev's faltering economic reform progress

Back to barter

Pepsico signs a major Soviet trade deal

Vodka, the Russian liquor distilled from grain mash, has often been designated by Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev as a prime cause of low productivity among the nation's workers. Now, it is gaining importance as an ingredient in Gorbachev's campaign to stimulate the Soviet Union's economic revival.

Last week, Pepsico Inc., the soft-drink and food company based in Purchase, N.Y., announced one of the biggest foreign agreements in U.S.-Soviet trade history. Duplicating a successful vodka-for-Pepsi-Cola trade arrangement, the Soviets agreed to increase shipments of premium Stolichnaya vodka over the next 10 years and transfer title to 10 Soviet-built octagonal ships to Pepsico. The American company will incorporate production of Pepsi-Cola in the Soviet Union to almost double bottling capacity by the year 2000, from 366 million bottles in 1984. Pepsico will also introduce its Frito flat chitos of dehydrated onions to the Soviet Union. And last week in Moscow, as he testified the deal with a glass of

Pepsi-Cola, Pepsico chairman Donald M. Kendall hailed the accord as the culmination of his efforts to develop the Soviet market. Seal Kendall: "We are sure that doubling our business over the next 10 years."

Pepsico executives said that the contract, worth an estimated \$3.5 billion a year over the next 30 years, will enable the company to expand its already free bottling on the east

Soviet consumer market of 250 million people. The deal is also a critical test of Gorbachev's economic reform program of perestroika, which is faltering because of shortages and poor distribution of consumer goods. At the same time, other Western companies are studying the current vodka-for-Pepsi agreement to determine if it will ultimately be profitable. Because the rule cannot readily be exchanged for Western commodities outside the Soviet Union, the only controversy was that *Avon* sales can penetrate their profits from Soviet investments in by accepting payment in the form of Soviet-produced goods. They then sell them in the West.

Among the interested outsiders are some Canadian companies. So far, few Canadian firms have entered barter arrangements. Since 1987, the year that the Soviets first introduced just-in-time legislation, 30 Canadian firms have launched commercial test ventures in the Soviet Union. According to the department of external affairs, another 56 are now considering ventures, and the Pepsico accord will likely appeal to other companies that doing business in the Soviet Union is no longer a high-risk venture. Seal Kendall, of the Pepsi deal: "I don't think there's any risk Gorbachev has used to be wants more consumer goods and he is coming on the West to do that."

After negotiating with the Soviets from 1983, Kendall finally introduced Pepsi into

PEPSICO'S BIG SWAP



The Pepsico Inc. deal with the Soviet Union is worth \$3.5 billion over 10 years, and includes 10 ships with an asset value of about \$348 million, sales of vodka amounting to about \$512 million and sales of Pepsi-Cola valued at \$7.6 billion.

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the Soviet market, with vodka as a form of payment, in 1974. That was at the height of the regime of Leonid Brezhnev, the Soviet leader whose many economic blunders led to the economic stagnation of the country. Now, under Gorbachev's experimental programs, the food and soft-drink conglomerate, which had worldwide sales of \$17.6 billion in 1989, has agreed to double its exports to 24 million 220-ounce bottles of Stolichnaya vodka over the next 10 years. Pezeco does not distribute the vodka in Canada.

In return, Pezeco agreed to spend more than \$1 billion to double the number of bottling plants it operates in the Soviet Union to 50. They will have a total capacity to produce almost two billion eight-ounce containers a year. And within five years, company officials say that they hope to have an efficient nationwide distribution system in place. To do that, Soviet officials have agreed to allow the company to introduce disposable, lightweight alu-

minum cans that will be used by Pezeco to convert the first Putin Hut restaurant in Moscow later this year. Pezeco owns the Putin Hut chain, which has 6,200 outlets worldwide.

Although being paid in vodka and ships is a highly unusual way of doing business, analysts say that the deal is the most expedient way that Pezeco could penetrate the Soviet market, given the Soviet's chronic shortage of foreign currency. Traditionally, the Soviets have earned the desperately needed foreign cash through the export of commodities, particularly oil. But, as one of the world's largest petroleum producers, it has been hurt by an international oil surplus that has kept prices near or less stagnant since 1982.

The result has been a crippling shortage of hard currency that it can use to pay foreign inventories and companies for their products. Instead, companies have had to accept other forms of payment in kind. George Thompson, an economic analyst with Prudential-Bache

in Moscow over the next few years. Still, McDonald's does plan to open a limited number of hard currency to help offset its \$50-million investment by opening a special restaurant in Moscow that will accept only Western currencies as payment.

One Canadian company that does barter is Canadian Procruster Ltd., a Calgary-based resource company that has registered a unique method of paying Soviet profits. Last year, Procruster signed a joint venture with the Soviet ministry of oil to recover petroleum that cannot be obtained by conventional methods. In return for the Canadian technology, the Soviets agreed to give the company any extra oil that is produced above a specified amount as a form of payment that can be sold abroad.

But Procruster cautions that the risk of costly failures is high. To date, the Alberta firm has received \$25 million in the project and has been promised access to a total of 4,500 wells by the oil ministry. Procruster's president, Ron Butler, says that if the company cannot produce any extra oil from the wells above the agreed level, the company goes nothing for its efforts. And with an individual investment of \$100,000 to \$200,000 per well so far, the Siberian venture requires considerable patience and long-term financial planning. Butler says, "We don't expect a profit until 1991."

But even Canadian firms lack the resources of Pezeco or McDonald's. For them, according to Len Nasonovskis, an expert on U.S.-R.S. and Eastern Europe trade with the external affairs department, the inability to convert the ruble is a severe problem.

As a result, Nasonovskis says that joint ventures are still the most practical way for small and medium-size Canadian firms to enter the Soviet Union, because dealing with a Soviet business requires the risk involved in doing business in a largely unknown environment. Soviet law was changed in 1987 to permit less restricted foreign participation, and Canadian firms, says Nasonovskis, can now use their expertise to carve out a market share with their Soviet counterparts.

Indeed, many analysts say that the Pezeco deal indicates that Moscow is willing to bend its rules as far as it can to meet the demand of Soviet citizens for Western-style consumer goods. Kosoloff, for one, claims that if Western firms want the opportunity to do business in the Soviet Union in the consumer way, or for a fully convertible ruble, they may be too late. Added Kosoloff, "They had better get on now or they will lose the business."

MICHAEL HARRISON



Maccafies outside McDonald's in Moscow: meeting a demand for Western-style consumer goods.

minum cans and plastic containers. Currently, Pezeco is only available in the Soviet Union in heavy 119-ounce bottles, not because they are expensive, cumbersome and must be returned. Pezeco's market has been limited to 20 kiosks around its plants. There is also a serious shortage of trucks, and the Soviet transportation system is underdeveloped.

As well, the deal allows Pezeco to earn revenues by leasing out the 10 Soviet ships that it received as the barter package. The oil tankers and freighters range from 26,000 to 62,000 tons and are worth an estimated \$345 million. Pezeco spokesman Stuart Ross says that the ships are simply another form of counter-trade with the Soviets and the 10 vessels taken over by Pezeco will be leased or sold to a third party, and that company will be responsible for the crews and cargoes. In part, the overseas



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BUSINESS WATCH



Sparing a thought for fairness

BY PETER C. NEWMAN

At a private Ottawa dinner party on April 8, 1985, held to mark the 25th anniversary of Pierre Trudeau's assumption of power, the former prime minister laid out a political agenda for the 1990s that contained an interesting outgrowth, being increasingly heard as the current Liberal leadership rises. "For too long," he proclaimed, "we have experimented with the dark side of socialism. For too long this country has suffered from policies that stifle economic efficiency instead of social fairness—and it's in that direction our party must make its next policy thrust."

The notion of battling against this "dark side of socialism" was first aired during John Turner's stewardship, when Liberals split into warring factions that argued on nothing except that the party should somehow get back into office. Turner, with his erratic leadership style and personal cruelties, abandoned his party's traditional formula of championing a loose-knit policy best described as "statist populism"—a posture that for generations allowed the Gais to strike the most marketable balance between classism and egalitarianism. At the same time, the party lost its internal discipline to formulate new policies, and relying on the constant resolutions of the 1980s Kingston Conference.

"When we talk about 'the dark side of socialism,'" explains Senator Jack Austin, the intellectual gadfly of the idea and its adherents, "our concern is with the loss of tolerance, the absence of compromise and the denigrating of fairness, as exemplified in this one conservative age. There has been a hard edge in Brian Mulroney's pursuit of national competitiveness and a subsequent dilution of optimism among Canadians. In contrast, Liberal policy for 40 years was based on the policies of optimism through the emphasis on equality of opportunity."

Austin, who was once Trudeau's principal secretary and later became his powerful enforcer of state for social development, cautions

differences between the Liberal idea of individual, state-guaranteed rights and the collective concepts of the Tories. The Tories, he claims, despite their trading down from a gross that eventually strengthens the already strong "Under the Mulroney government," he charges, "income disparity has begun to widen and its changes in the tax system have reduced the impact of progressive taxation, putting even more economic power in fewer and fewer hands."

He added, "Latterly, governments must return to the founding idea of fairness. A country is not a business and a government should stand for much more than economic efficiency. It's the dark side of socialism that throws people below the fairness line, because those who have already succeeded maintain a rooted psychological interest in the lack of success of others in the system."

Austin and the growing number of influential Liberals who share his views hope that the June leadership convention will adopt these initiatives instead of being reduced to a pure popularity contest. "I don't believe," says Austin, "that to be successful in the 1990s a political leader needs to be personally strategic nor make more and more spectacular promises to

offer even richer rewards for the self-interest of the already comfortable."

Although his approach has won converts inside camp, Austin remains in the firing line of critics because he considers himself the party's most effective consensus builder, because he is most clearly dedicated to advancing Canadian economic goals, not because he has emerged as the moral leader of the anti-"dark side of socialism" position. "First," he says, "it's absolutely clear that rising unemployment expectations among voters. People no longer believe that governments can deliver everything. The age of political magic is over. Hard work, honesty and realism—that's what matters now."

While Austin worries about the use of the federal deficit, he firmly opposes any retreat from universality in social programs. "If we maintain proper standards of fairness, sacrifices as well as benefits will have to be equally distributed," he insists. "The principle of universality was originally based on the idea that there was a shortage of economic rights for all Canadians in which each citizen is entitled to basic support. Those who advocate doing away with universality are basically saying that society will confer special benefits on the needy, which hurts people's pride and sense of optimism."

Austin wants to implement the annual guaranteed income system recommended by the Macdonald commission and limit massive federal intervention in the economy to restoring social life. He advocates recognizing the Free Trade Agreement with the United States—and expanding it to Mexico. "There is an incredible current running in North America now," he notes, "to look at some of the bigger problems as a transnational context. We are going to be forced in this country to move away from low-labor-cost types of activity to higher value-added products to play ahead of Mexico's competitive advantage."

He would like to see the Federal Business Development Bank turned into a source of equity capital for new Canadian enterprises, instead of financing strip clubs. He is against government subsidies, unless the economic activity involved is basic to national purposes.

Austin supports creation of an elected and effective Senate that appears open to make provincial representation equal, opting instead for provincially appointed representatives, as that the Atlantic provinces, for example, rather than Prince Edward Island alone have the same number of representatives in Ontario. He wants Quebec to possess special upper chamber veto privileges in cases that touch its jurisdiction.

Jack Austin is not the only senior Liberal trying to win a future decision for his party. Just days before John Turner advised John Payne to resign, the last word of the deal and life was as busy as ever, despite the setbacks that little policy deliberation is going on. If the Liberals form Canada's next government, they must start to get serious about how to salvage the country's future.

Finding a practical way to resolve the problems created by "the dark side of socialism" would be a good start.

THE MYSTERIES OF SLEEP AND DREAMS

SLEEP DISORDER IS A NIGHTMARE FOR MILLIONS, WHICH SCIENTISTS CALL A SERIOUS PROBLEM

Jordan Goldstein says that since he gave up trying to live normally, his health has improved. The 38-year-old Toronto-area youth adds that he is sleeping so well that he no longer becomes dizzy and falls down from exhaustion a dozen times a day. He is also more at peace with himself. But his search for relief lasted five years. During that time, his distraught parents took him to about two dozen doctors in Canada and the United States, trying to find out why he constantly suffered from debilitating, disorienting fatigue. Then, four years ago, a Toronto specialist found the answer: the teenager had delayed sleep-phase syndrome, a condition in which the body's internal biological clock is so out of order that nighttime sleep is either elusive or impossible. In Goldstein's case, it is

impossible, he has abandoned his pending pursuit of a full-time high-school education and sleeps during the day. The syndrome that affects him is one of 80 different sleep disorders that significantly affect as many as 2.5 million Canadians and pose what some experts are beginning to describe as a serious national health problem.

There is increasing evidence of the problem. About a dozen sleep-disorder clinics in hospitals and university medical research centers in Canada are besieged by thousands of people complaining of disorders ranging from insomnia to excessive sleepiness. At some clinics, waiting lists of those seeking diagnosis are six months long. The distress of those who are sleep-deprived is compounded by the fact that diagnosis is covered by government health

insurance plans in only three provinces: British Columbia, Ontario and Quebec.

Undeclared: Dr. Harvey Moldofsky, 58-year-old chief of psychiatry and head of the sleep-disorders clinic at Toronto Western Hospital, says that sleep disturbances are a largely undetected menace that haunts airline pilots, motorists, and shift workers in factories, nuclear power plants, hospitals and police departments. Added Moldofsky, whose clinic treated 900 people last year and currently has a waiting list of 650, "It is a serious national health problem that is not being recognized."

The quest for answers began shortly after the discovery in 1953 by two University of Chicago researchers that rapid eye movement (REM) and disturbance between awakenings signalled the onset of dreaming (pages 41 and 44). That finding, showing that sleep was a far more



Sleeping patient: Moldofsky (below, left) with assistant, Dr. James MacFarlane; six-month waiting lists at some clinics

complex state than had previously been realized, contradicted accounts in Canada, the United States and elsewhere with two basic tenets: What is sleep and why does it occur? Scientists have yet to produce all of the answers, but the quest has identified scores of sleep disorders and what happens to people who have them.

Paragon: For the Goldstein family of Stacey Crescent in Toronto's north end of Thornhill, the problem involved a long and nightmarish search for the reason why Jordan could not wake up in the morning or fall asleep at night and was collapsing from fatigue so often. Saul Carol Goldstein, his 62-year-old father, "One sleep specialist in Toronto saw us for 16 months and said we were overly concerned. He said that we should get him up at 7 a.m. in pajamas. Since that was about the time Jackie was going to bed, if we had taken him jogging we would have had to pull him in a rope."

She said that, when her son was 15, his wife

later told her and her husband, Meloy, 44, an electronics inspector, to give him sleeping pills to "knock him right out." A third doctor said that their son was probably faking because the symptoms were so unusual. A fourth said that Jordan should simply try harder to get to sleep. A fifth recommended that they force their son to sleep in bed for 30 hours a night. Says Carol Goldstein, "That was when I got hysterical."

The family finally met Moldofsky, who said that Jordan was falling down simply because he was exhausted. He administered several tests. One showed that the boy's waking-sleeping body temperature cycle was the reverse of a normal one, and then he diagnosed delayed sleep-phase syndrome. The challenge, said Moldofsky, is to get Jordan to "synchronize with the clock. There is a center in the brain that is responsible for the body's round-the-clock rhythms, and he may be for some reason

out working right." For five years, Moldofsky has been conducting nighttime experiments with special lights in an attempt to shift the young man's unconscious perceptions of day and night. Meanwhile, he sleeps from about 6 a.m. to 2 p.m., studies Canadian history at Bayview High School two nights a week and works other evenings at a sporting goods store. Says Goldstein, "I used to worry about my children a lot, but not so much now. As I've gotten older, it has become a little easier to manage and deal with."

Personality: Many sleep disorders are less troubling than Goldstein's, and range from sleeping too little to sleeping too much. Moldofsky says that there are several varieties of insomnia caused by psychological or personality problems, drugs, alcohol or caffeine. There are also various disorders related to sleeping too much and to a disrupted sleep-wake schedule, and dozens of disorders reflected as poor-



qually sleep. Those include taking sleep aids and waking up late, going to sleep early and waking up early, sleep-walking, bedwetting, dream-awake attacks, tooth-grinding, apneas (characterized by severe chest pains and other symptoms of heart disease), asthma and headaches. As well, researchers are studying so-called night terrors, whose victims sometimes wake up screaming, and sleep apnea, which causes the throat to close off, sometimes resulting in choking.

The consequences of sleep disorders are almost as numerous. Some people are irritable and cannot concentrate. Some become confused, disoriented and forgetful. Others sink into depression or complain of such physical problems as aches and pains, excessive, prolonged fatigue, even complete exhaustion. Saul Melchikoff, who has been studying sleep disorders for 30 years, "It's a major under-recognized health challenge, because sleep is widely regarded by governments and a lot of physicians as a matter of personal responsibility."

Lifestyle: The success of treatment varies widely from one condition to another. Doctors can treat some cases of sleep loss merely by changing a lifestyle—providing a patient to drink less coffee, go to bed earlier or stop taking pills that also alternately interfere with sleep rather than promote it. Surgery can



Montreal's Annes: "Up to now, we've just described the phenomenon."

correct the dangerous sleep apnea by widening the throat airway, or a nasal device can pump air into the sufferer's nose and mouth while he sleeps. There are drugs to prevent the symptoms of narcolepsy, the sudden, uncontrollable sleep attacks that can strike victims while driving a car—or even during sex. Shift work, which Melchikoff says "presents serious problems of major diseases," has been re-

scheduled by several corporations, among them Du Pont Inc. and Alcoa Aluminum Ltd. Instead of alternating day, evening and overnight shifts weekly, employees switch every three months on a schedule that relates circadian, more in line with the body's internal rhythm. The result has been a 20-per-cent increase in productivity.

Twilight: But experts in the field say that millions of North Americans either fail to recognize that they have a problem or are affected by conditions that specialists are still unable to treat. At Dalhousie University in Halifax, psychologist professor Benjamin Rusak and Harold Robertson, professor of pharmacology, are attempting to find out if melatonin chemicals are manufactured as a part of the brain called the suprachiasmatic nucleus. A characteristic of the nucleus is that it is stimulated by light at predictable times of the day and it produces feelings of fatigue or wakefulness.

Meanwhile, at the University of Toronto, biologist Martin Ralph transplanted suprachiasmatic nucleus tissue from hamsters with a normal 24-hour sleep-wake cycle into the brains of mutant hamsters with 20-hour cycles. The mutants convert to a 24-hour rhythm. Then, when he put mutant tissue into normal hamsters, they behaved like mutants. At Tufts University in Peterborough, Ont., psychologist Corlyle Smith says that de-

veloping in normal animals bacteria may cause certain cells of the body to produce a substance called interleukin-1, which is known to do two things—stimulate the immune system and make people sleepy. Then, University of Tennessee physiologist James Krueger and his of normal bacteria could have that effect, perhaps those that cause disease could amplify the impact. Interleukin-1, said Krueger, would explain why people get unusually sleepy when they become ill.

Against the background of that animal research, the Toronto Western team under Dr. Harvey Melchikoff is exploring the possibility that the immune system somehow helps sleep in humans. Said Melchikoff: "We're examining the idea that the immune system is not only involved in waking sleep, but that it may also be involved in whatever allows us to sleep and feel refreshed. We think the chemical changes that occur in the body may set us into sleep rhythms and as how the immune system may be guarding us from sickness."

The Western researchers have already

taken up possible clues about the relationship between sleep and disease. Examples: the sleep patterns of people with the HIV virus, the precursor to AIDS, are disrupted, although, Melchikoff concludes, that might be a result of the treatment they receive. Sleep disruption has also been discovered in patients with leukemia. Again, Melchikoff said, some people who get a flu-like illness don't ever seem to get better. They drag through the day exhausted and they just want to be down and sleep? But, for some mysterious reason, that sleep is not normal. In such patients, findings made by an electroencephalograph, which measures brain activity, reveal a pattern resembling wakefulness, not sleeping.

So far, Melchikoff concedes, his team has not been able to answer the basic questions. Does the immune system somehow have a specific effect on sleep? But I think we're looking at the tip of an iceberg, at matters that strike at the essence of our existence," he adds. □

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It's supported by a finely calibrated driving system. A system that delights in tackling the most challenging of turns.

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controlled soft top. Last of all, the entire body has been reinforced for greater structural rigidity.

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HOW MUCH IS ENOUGH?

Generations of Canadian parents have warned their children that they risk sickness if they do not get enough sleep. Like every other popular adage, that one is wrong: substantial support from scientists. At Toronto Western Hospital's sleep-disorders clinic, researchers are strengthening strong evidence of a link between sleep and the immune system, which protects the body against illness by killing off invading organisms such as bacteria and viruses.

When the immune system is working, people are healthy. When it breaks down, they become ill—and usually feel the need to sleep. Two U.S. researchers have offered theories about why that happens. Harvard University biochemist Manfred Karsenty reported in 1982 that chemicals

proving people at that sleep at critical periods for several days can lead to the "behavior by persistence" loss of recently acquired information.

Still, sleep may be more complicated than anyone yet realizes. Dr. Roger Broughton, professor of psychology at the University of Ottawa, casually discovered that "the brain's internal wiring" makes it want to sleep twice a day, not just once. People kept in wakefulness rooms, where they are not allowed to keep track of time, says Broughton, "will have two major sleep periods, one at night and one in the afternoon."

Impossible: Calculating sleep time is simpler: it's about 12 hours after the midpoint of the previous night's sleep. Saul Broughton, whose Ottawa General Hospital sleep clinic is the oldest in Canada and treats about 600 patients a year, "It is not essential that everybody map, but one does not get enough sleep at night, it is important to know that there are times during the day when the brain will map easily and other times when it is almost impossible—even when people are going to sleep." However, says Broughton, among people who do not get enough regular sleep the normal urge to nap can become irritable and cause the progression of a sleep disorder.

One of the most dramatic sleep disorders, rare in adults, is sleepwalking. Which primarily occurs only at night. Last month, the Ontario Court of Appeal reversed judgment on an application by the Crown for a new trial for 29-year-old Kenneth Parkhill Pickering. Ont., who was acquitted in May 2004, of murdering his mother-in-law because he said that he did it in his sleep. The prosecution contends that trial judge David Watt erred when he told the jury that sleepwalking was not a defense of the mind. It was believed to be the first time in Canada that a person was found not guilty of a killing committed while sleepwalking.

Sleepwalking: Dr. Russell Czeisler, director of the sleep-disorders service at Chicago's Rush-Presbyterian-St. Luke's Medical Center, says that sleepwalking could have been avoided in a widely published October 1990, Illinois case in which, One night in the west-Chicago suburb of Oak Park, theology student Steven Laucourt, now 35, reported that he had had a two-part dream about murder. In the first part, a woman opened her front door to a man, apparently a salesman, whose friendly appearance turned evil as soon as she let him in. He was holding something behind his back, Laucourt later told. At that point, he said, he awoke greatly disturbed and left his sleeping wife to



Doctors consider a sleep-disorder patient's brain waves; Goldman (below): "Right now, almost any whole life is at night. It's like you have a separate existence from everybody else."

wander around their apartment, trying to ease his agitation.

When he went back to bed, the dream returned with the man breaking the window and bloodied woman to death. The next day, a policeman carrying neighborhood residents called at the Laucourt's home, and Lincoln said that he had noticed nothing unusual the night before. But afterward, he said later, he remembered the dream and went to the police, who were investigating the killing of a woman on the same street. Laucourt's dream story included details that had not been made public. He was charged and convicted of murder, served seven years and came in from pending his appeal.

Incidents: Similar incidents have for years confounded scientists who still have not discovered the mechanism of many sleep disorders or, indeed, of sleep itself. Dr. J. Allan Hobson, a Harvard Medical School psychiatrist, says that various chemicals stimulate brain function. He added that an explanation is that "you sleep according to your chemical systems." He added: "When you're not fighting the weather, these systems are massively occupied. They may be relatively vulnerable to fatigue, so a sudden gust can take them off from time to time to give them a chance to refresh themselves."

Dr. Barbara Jones, a Philadelphia-born professor of neurology at McGill University's Montreal Neurological Institute, said that the basic cycles responsible for sleeping and waking are "in all fundamental mysterious." Added Jones: "What we have done up to now, in many ways, is just to describe the phenomenon." For his part, psychologist John A. J. van der Helm of New York said: "We don't know what sleep is, but we don't know its real function. We do know that if you go without it you degenerate in many ways, you don't function well, you lose the ability to pay attention, to have any kind of effective short-term memory."

In the Toronto suburb of Thornhill, Jordan Goldmen is well acquainted with the effects of many sleep. "I have a lot of trouble concentrating, remembering things," he said. "Maybe I won't remember where I left my keys. I've put them away safely but I won't remember that. Right now, almost my whole life is at night. It's like you have a separate existence from everybody else." For Goldman and thousands of other Canadians, life has become a few of waking for science to discover a way to achieve what they want most: a simple, good night's sleep.



RAE CORRELL

AN AWAKENING DEBATE

UNCOVERING THE SECRETS OF DREAMS



Czeisler in her laboratory: dreaming updates "the program of ourselves and how we're doing."

It is obviously possible that what we call night life may be only an unusual and periodic nightmare. I do not believe that I am now dreaming but I cannot prove that I am not.

—British philosopher

Bernard Russell (1879-1968)

Everyone has been there—in the ephemeral, capricious world of fluid shapes and feature events where faces talk, people fly and clouds break down to dust: the world of dreams. Writers have chronicled the phenomena through the centuries, artists have embraced it as literature and song, and popular legend has attributed it variously to divine intervention, sobering prophecy or the result of eating too much at bedtime. For the first half of the 20th century, dreams were the nearly exclusive domain of psychoanalysts who viewed them as interpretations to help distressed patients. Then, in 1953, two U.S. scientists discovered a way to determine when a sleeper has begun to dream, and interest in the field rapidly spread

from the couch in the laboratory. Now, most clinicians and researchers say that dreaming is a product of the brain's chemistry and an integral part of its function. But they disagree sharply over its significance. While some scientists say that dreams are best forgotten, others claim that dreaming is critical to both learning and mental health.

Between those extreme psychologists, neurologists and physiologists are mounting an unprecedented effort to unlock the secrets of the waking and sleeping brain at research centers and sleep-disorder clinics across North America and abroad. Some investigators say that the actual content of dreams is unimportant, and they concentrate instead on the chemical changes that occur in the brain as it tries to make sense of the different signals it gets between waking and sleeping. Others insist that dreams can help heal a tortured mind, and now be manipulated to combat depression. Other researchers claim that dreams provide the brain with sleep entirely when it slows down during sleep.

The debate has been under way for nearly a century. It began with the 1912 split between Sigmund Freud, the father of psychoanalysis, and analytical psychologist Carl Gustav Jung, who had been one of his disciples. In 1900, Freud had published *The Interpretation of Dreams*, the first comprehensive scientific examination of sleeping images. In it, he wrote that dreams are unconscious wishes—mostly about sex and hostility—that are freed from waking inhibitions but disguised with symbols to avoid upsetting the sleeper so much that he wakes up. Jung, on the other hand, claimed that dreams are a result of unconscious problems common to all mankind and that they attempt to reveal, rather than conceal, the unconscious mind.

Headline: In later years, followers of Jung and Freud found their attempts to resolve the controversy severely handicapped by a shortage of raw material: patients frequently could not remember their dreams clearly or recalled only fragments. Then, in 1953, University of Chicago neurologists Nathaniel Kleitman and Eugene Aserinsky found evidence linking dreaming to the bursts of rapid eye movement (REM) they had described before as the closed-lid sleep stage. When sleepers were awakened during REM periods, they reported vivid dreams 30 times out of 37 times. When awakened in non-REM periods, the subjects remembered dreams on only four occasions out of 23.

Spoiler: Kleitman and Aserinsky also discovered that the first REM episode begins and awakes after their subjects fell asleep. It lasted from five to 10 minutes and was followed at intervals of roughly an hour and a half by anywhere from two to five additional periods that got progressively longer, the first one reaching 36 minutes. When people were awakened in an electroencephalograph, which measures brain activity, the onset of REM produced exaggerated spiky bursts similar to those recorded while awake—a coincidence that has led many scientists to

COLORFUL FANTASIES

DREAMERS LEAVE A TRAIL OF VIVID TALES

Nineteenth-century French physician Alfred Maury once wrote about a dream in which he beamed lightning to the capital of the realm of terror that dominated the 1798 French Revolution. He had been awakened before a revolutionary trial that questioned him and then condemned him to death for reasons that were not clear. But he remembered being led to the scaffold, having his hands tied by the executioners and seeing the blade of the guillotine dropping. At that point, and Maury, he awoke to find that part of his bed had fallen on his neck. For Scottish novelist, poet and essayist Robert Louis Stevenson, dreams were more productive. He concluded that many of his stories were initially put together by what he called "little people" in his dreams. His science-fiction classic, *Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde*, and Stevenson, was an example.

Maury's and Stevenson's sharply etched descriptions of the bewildering world of dreams are part of a rich historical legacy. Philosophers, politicians, soldiers, scientists and writers have all bequeathed vivid accounts of their dreams, characterizing them as prophetic, ridiculous, spiritual, amusing, comforting, terrifying or fearful.

Empire: British Romantic poet Samuel Taylor Coleridge, who died in 1834 at 51, said that he had been reading about Kubla Khan when he fell asleep and dreamed of a poem about the 13th-century Mongol emperor who conquered China and played host to the Italian explorer Marco Polo. When he awoke, said Coleridge, he simply wrote what was in his head. In his best-known work, *Kubla Khan*, nineteenth-century German chemist Friedrich Kekulé von Stradonitz, the father of modern organic chemistry, had a similar experience, although at a more practical level. He reported that he had dreamed of a snake with its tail in its mouth. That dream, said von Stradonitz, led to his discovery of the ringlike structure of the benzene molecule.

Dreams also frequently reflect violence and death. One von Stradonitz, the 19th-century scientist who formulated the laws of chemical equilibrium, wrote to Eugene Wigner in 1985 of a peculiar military campaign during which he had dreamed that his terrified horse bled on an Alpine trail.

"With my whip, I struck the smooth rock and called on God," said Ruzsarch. "The rocky wall dropped and opened a brand path with a view over hills and forests and there were Prussian troops with bayonets."

Psychologist Carl Jung's dreams appear to

And British painter and critic John Ruskin, an ardent of good (and, according to his 1870 diary, "I had engaged myself to these delightful young ladies in the same day and could neither decide which to keep nor how to disengage the other two."

The fascination surrounding dreams has for centuries led to attempts to interpret their meaning. Nearly 2,500 years before the birth of Sigmund Freud, the Greek philosopher Aristotle claimed that dreams were influenced by waking experience and the senses. In a treatise that fore-shadowed the theories of the Viennese-born founder of psychoanalysis, Aristotle said that sleep acts like an anesthetic on the senses. As a result, the philosopher theorized, because emotions run free and distant reality, creating the familiar phantasies known to dreamers everywhere. There is written evidence that Egyptian priests were trying to interpret dreams as early as 2,000 years before the birth of Christ. On numerous ancient Egyptian papyrus scrolls, signs or points are depicted relating the dreams of troubled people. In the name of the biblical city of Memphis, archeologists found clay tablets bearing a dream guide

during the seventh century BC. A 2,000-year-old Indian document called the *Atharvaveda* contained a chapter on dream omens. **Religion:** Throughout history, dreams and religion have been closely related. In the Bible, the Old Testament contains numerous references to dreams. It relates that Joseph interpreted a dream about sheaves of grain and the moon and stars as a symbol of himself and his family. By the seventh century AD, the inhabitants of present-day South Arabia had shared dream interpretation to influence their lives so drastically that Mohammed, the father of the Islamic religion, felt compelled to forbid the practice. That even Mohammed was unable to stand between him and his dreams.

There are also many accounts of dreams about love (fiction) and in real life. The *Oxford Book of Dreams* records that 19th-century English essayist, poet and novelist William Hazlitt was obsessed "by a perpetual consciousness of disappointed passion." For a woman who had married him, but he dreamed of her only once or twice. Concluded Hazlitt, "I think myself alone and dream myself out of it."

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RAE CORRELLI



Dream claims Ruzsarch descriptions of a bewildering world

ALLERGY

AWARENESSES

Allergy is a chronic disease that affects an estimated one in five Canadians. For many it is a mere annoyance, no worse than a cold. For others it is a disabling illness that keeps them from living a full and productive life. For some, allergies can be fatal. There are many types of allergic diseases; the most common is hay fever. Other diseases include asthma (wheezing, coughing, breathing difficulty), arthritis (joints), eczema (dry, itchy patches), gastrointestinal problems (gas, vomiting, diarrhea, etc.) and anaphylaxis (a generalized allergic reaction that leads to shock and even death).

What is Allergy?

Allergies are hereditary. What is inherited is the tendency to allergy, not the specific hypersensitivity of parents, grandparents or siblings to specific allergens. A person with allergies in their family is born with the capacity to become sensitized to some things at some time. Such individuals are called "atopic."

Basically, allergy is caused by an over-anxious immune system. In addition to enrolling protection from viruses, bacteria and other unwanted foreign invaders, the "atopic" person's immune system can also become pre-

programmed to attack harmless substances that enter the body: food proteins, animal dander, pollen, etc.

Once sensitized, the immune system reacts with allergens the way it would with germs. When exposed to a potential allergen, antibodies are manufactured so that the immune system will recognize the invader upon subsequent exposure. After this sensitization has occurred, future contact with the allergen will cause symptoms.

Food Allergy: Fact or Fiction?

Food allergy is one of the most common diseases associated with eating and yet it remains an enigma.

Many doctors do not believe in chronic food allergy. And they have good reason, medically speaking, since there is no reliable diagnostic test, nor has there, to date, been an experiment that proves that chronic food allergy exists.

The issue is this for the patient is troubled. First, since some doctors do not believe in food allergy it can be difficult to obtain proper medical care. Second, since a reliable diagnostic test exists, many allergy sufferers are subjected to unreliable tests, which may be at best worthless and at worst dangerous to the patient. The only medically accepted test for allergy is the scratch test in which a serum is placed on a scratch on the skin

FOUNDERIES BY ALLERGENICITY

With any food can trigger a reaction. Allergy tests must reveal which food is the culprit.

FOODS THAT MOST COMMONLY CAUSE REACTIONS
with wheat, eggs, shellfish and, possibly, corn

FOODS THAT FREQUENTLY CAUSE REACTIONS
cattle, chocolate, alcohol, red meat, raw peas, pork, poultry, soy, soy beans, tomatoes, pine

FOODS THAT SOMETIMES CAUSE REACTIONS
cheese, apples, apricots, artificial coloring, artificial flavoring, bananas, beans (all kinds), beef, berries, but, wheat, corn, eggs, dairy products, chicken, fish, fruit, peanuts, mushrooms, rice, soybeans and other oils, health products, phosphorus, pineapples, prunes, radishes, spinach, soybeans, soybeans, soybeans, soybeans

FOODS THAT FREQUENTLY CAUSE REACTIONS
barley, beef, beans, chocolate, grapes, honey, lamb, lettuce, rice, soy, wheat, pork, poultry, pineapples, prunes, radishes, soybeans, soybeans, soybeans, soybeans

reliance on bronchodilators is one cause of the rise in deaths due to asthma. Basically, there are two types of medications that control asthma symptoms: anti-inflammatories, such as corticosteroids and chromoglycate which reduce the inflammation in the lung and bronchodilators which ease constricted air passages. In a conventional treatment program, a bronchodilator is prescribed since it gives the most immediate relief.

Now, many respiratory specialists believe that the inflammation of the ring, which used to be considered as transitory as the constriction of the airways, is a long-lasting symptom that needs to be treated aggressively. Therefore, the new treatment mode consists of the constant use of anti-inflammatories and a bronchodilator for emergency use only.

The difficulty in recognizing the need for an anti-inflammatory is that they do not give immediate relief. Bronchodilators give so much relief from the most distressing symptom of asthma, breathing difficulty, that it is difficult for the patient and the doctor to realize that there may still be an underlying problem with inflammation. Asthmatics have been found dead from an attack with their bronchodilator still in their hands.

Another factor that is contributing to the high asthma death rate is the undertreatment and underdiagnosis

HOW DO YOU RECOGNIZE THE INFO-FOR-NONE CLIP
AND YOUR ATTORNEY?

1. ongoing symptoms
2. the inability to live, work and play free of symptoms
3. severe attacks
4. abnormal breathing tests
5. side effects to treatment of medications
6. waking too often in a row due to asthma
7. no relief from symptoms once have other taking all available medications

of asthma. Undertreatment is a serious concern. Many asthma sufferers are under the care of emergency room staff only. Asthma is a chronic disease that needs constant attention from patients and their doctors. If it is serious enough that emergency treatment is required, that patient should be seeing a doctor about his or her asthma on a regular basis.

Underdiagnosis is a problem because many doctors think of asthma as wheezing only. They totally ignore the presence of other symptoms such as cough and breathing difficulty. Cough is often misdiagnosed as chronic bronchitis and treated with cough medicine and antibiotics when a short course of asthma medication is all that is needed to control symptoms.

It has been suggested that under-education is also a factor in the rising asthma death rate. Asthma symptoms are triggered by exposure to irritants,

100

All data are given as means \pm SD.

Not only household dust but also allergens. A major component of household dust is the household mite. It is a tiny creature, that is too small to be seen. Mite-infested carpets feed off the dead skin cells shed by humans and animals. The allergic reactions are actually caused by the mite's fecal pellets.



If allergy is a problem, exposure to allergens will trigger an episode. Other triggers for asthma are tobacco smoke, cold air, exercise, pollution, strong odors. Many asthmatics are totally unaware of the specific triggers of their asthma. This is a sad state of affairs and avoidance is a key part of effective asthma treatment. It is also the key to reducing reliance on medication. Asthma is a chronic disease, but it is controllable. To be in control, patients must be as educated as possible, allowing them to take control of their disease rather than letting it control them.

Are You Allergic to Life?

We are becoming more and more environmentally sensitive both in the sense of being aware of what we are doing to our environment and in the sense of those affected by exposure to the chemical soup of our world.

There seems to be an increasing number of people with 20th Century disease or chemical/environmental sensitivity. Whether this is an allergic disease or the product of a different type of adverse reaction is a very hot issue at the present time. There are no clear answers as yet.

Some things concerning chemical sensitivity are very clear, however. The first is that, while they may not be "allergens," chemical pollutants do affect those with allergies and asthma. Pollution, strong chemical odors and continuous or frequent exposures

to chemicals are recognized "antibiotics" to already sensitized body defense systems.

In allergy and asthma, the key to controlling the disease is in controlling the personal environment. Things that are discretionary, such as what foods we eat or whether we own pets, are easily avoided. Other allergens such as pollen and dust are nearly impossible to avoid but steps can be taken to reduce exposure. Pollution and other chemical exposures are also impossible to avoid and it is getting harder and harder to take steps to



If you're on a
nodding acquaintance
with other
allergy remedies,
it's time
you met Seldane.

Seldane is Canada's number one allergy remedy because you get fast-acting relief of symptoms without sedation. And that's a relief in itself.



avoid them as our environment becomes more and more polluted.

AIA has joined a committee to advise the government on the issue of the environment and health. The first activity will be a workshop on the topic to be held in late May. AIA is also voicing the concerns of allergic individuals affected by environmental factors.

One source of air pollution that is slowly being brought under control through concerted effort is tobacco smoke. We would urge allergy and asthma sufferers to become a strong voice in the fight against other forms of pollution. Reduction of air pollution is especially important for those with respiratory problems since we are the most affected by it.

You can show your support by making your own contribution to cleaning up the environment. There are almost 2,000 environmental groups across Canada. You can get a list of them by contacting the federal or your provincial Environment Department. Make your voice and your concerns count.

Is Your Allergist Really An Allergist?

The name allergist is not a protected name. Any doctor can claim to be an allergist without any extra education on the subject. It is also permissible for any person, even if he or she has no education in the area, to set up a business as an allergy consultant or an allergy advisor.

The Canadian Society of Allergy

and Clinical Immunology, under the aegis of the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons of Canada, sets educational and practical standards that medical doctors must meet in order to be granted a membership. It is best to check an allergist's credentials and make sure that doctor is a member of the national or the provincial Allergy Society.

If you feel you have or your child has an allergy, ask your family doctor or pediatrician for a referral to an allergist.

What Does the Future Hold?

Although more is discovered about allergy every day, there are still many, many unanswered questions and unsettled issues; the ones discussed in this article are only a few.

While scientists understand what is occurring during an allergic reaction, the most puzzling questions about allergy remain unanswered.

- Why does one person react to one thing while another person reacts to something else?
- Why does one person suffer from one allergic disease while another allergic person is affected in another way?
- Why does one person react so severely that they can die while another person reacts so mildly that they are barely aware of their allergy?
- Why do one person's allergies manifest in childhood while another person doesn't develop allergies until late in life?

These questions remain unan-



swered.

The good news is that allergy is an immune disease. Immunology is an area of medicine that is receiving more and more attention. This is because AIDS and cancer are also immune diseases. In the search for a cure for these diseases, allergy research will also progress.

The Allergy Information Association's goal is to help those with allergies learn to control their disease rather than letting it control them. Allergy is a chronic disease. There is no cure. But, perhaps, in the not-too-distant future, instead of learning to live with it, we can learn to live without it.

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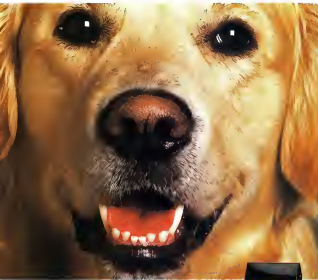
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PEOPLE

THE MYSTERY OF SUCCESS

Pop singer **Paul Janus** says that he has written at least 200 pop tunes and waited more than 10 years to have a major hit record. Now, with the catchy love song *Every Little Fear* from his recently released album, *Reverie* (RCA), the Vancouver singer-songwriter has finally reached the top of the Canadian charts. But after all of his years of struggling, the 27-year-old son of a Manitoba preacher said that he still has no idea what makes a hit record. He added, "I just tried to write *Every Little Fear* out of real emotion—I knew the song is not pretentious, but I believe it has integrity."

Janus still no idea what makes a hit record



Mulder: making a statement by playing a sick Mother Earth

A new trend in recycling

She will appear on TV alongside such celebrities as Dustin Hoffman and Barbra Streisand, but actress **Dettie Mulder** is not dressing up for the occasion—instead, she will wear garbage. Mulder, who plays a sick Mother Earth in the twofour TV celebrity show *The Earth Day Special*, which airs on April 22 on CTV, will sport a dress adorned with disposable diapers, Styrofoam and other pollutants, which costume designer **Robert Tatterton** says that he salvaged from trash bins. On Earth Day, wearing garbage makes a fashionable statement.

Crib shuffle

When not causing a stir on the hit TV network *Last Week*, **Marie Shriver**, 34, got in a host on the current-events shows *Sunday Today* and *Sunday Nightly News* to spend more time with her four-year-old daughter. Shriver said that she no longer wanted to commute from her Los Angeles home to work on the East Coast. A frequent host, Shriver's job. Mary Alice Williams, 41, also the mother of a four-month-old girl, **Katrina**, Williams was a line to back up news anchor **Tom Brokaw** but, while on maternity leave, lost out to **Jane Pauley**, 39, a member of three *60* min.



Shriver no longer wants to commute

A STAND FOR CANADA

Pop star **Janet Jackson** says that he and two other members of the *Blue Bodeo* group were so impressed to sing a bilingual 90 Canada at the opening basketball game in Toronto's SkyDome last week—but they could not find an official version. "We called everyone, the secretary of state, the federal protocol office, and nobody could help us," said **Cody**, 32. Finally, the group made their own version by incorporating two lines from the original anthem, in French, by Quebecer **Adolphe-Basile Routhier** and first performed in 1880. The group, said **Cody**, felt strongly that they should do whatever they could to counter "the words of anti-French feeling in Ontario." After some fans at the *Blue Jays* *Teen Rangers* game booed the French lines, **Cody** remarked, "A little controversy doesn't hurt—besides, the game was a bit shit." In the language of numbers, the home team was 2-1.

Suffering for the art of acting

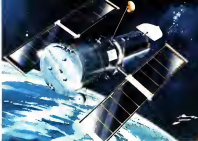
Canadian actor **Lithuan** Ribeiro has built a reputation for portraying characters who are racked with anguish. The tormented Christ in the 1993 movie *Jesus of Nazareth* of 1993 won **Blatant** the 1993 best actor **Genie** award. And now,

in the 1995 drama *Being at Home with Claude*, by Quebecer **René-Denis Dubois**, the 33-year-old Montrealer is winning rave reviews for his performance in a small London theatre as an unstable male prostitute charged with murder. **Griffiths** **Armitage**, for one, writes in *Lon-*

Blatant rave reviews



don's *Financial Times* that Ribeiro's emotional, moping performance is a "high voltage display that is seldom unleashed on the English stage." And although reviewers praised the play as having a weak plot, the theatre is still selling out nightly. For many Londoners, it seems that the actor, if not the play, is the thing.



Impression of Hubble in space; testing the telescope (below) using farther

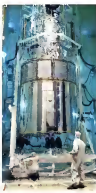
SPACE

Scanning the unknown

A new telescope may unlock space's secrets

From the files to Hawaii, Canadian astronomer Robert Garrison takes a pause and other winter clothing. That is because he spends nearly all of his time at the American state at a point Canadian-French astronomical observatory located 34,000 feet above sea level at the summit of a chilly, and constant. The astronomy on the island of Hawaii is considered one of the best sites on Earth for studying the universe, and Garrison, a University of Toronto astronomer professor. But even there, the Earth's atmosphere flutters and blurs light from distant stars and galaxies. Now, space scientists around the world are eagerly awaiting the launch of a \$1.3-billion, American-built telescope that is expected to revolutionize astronomy by operating outside the Earth's disruptive atmosphere. Still Hawaiian-based astronomer C. Robert O'Dell, who spent 11 years supervising the development of the telescope. "With our own eyes, we will make the jump in performance that Galileo did with the first telescope."

If it performs according to expectations, the space telescope will allow astronomers to peer farther into the universe than ever before. A mission by the U.S. space shuttle Discovery that would have tested the telescope into space was shelved last week because of a problem in the auxiliary power unit. But scientists say that after the telescope reaches its orbit, probably later this month, they will be



able to see seven times farther into the universe than they can see from Earth and perhaps measure the very large stages of time.

American and Canadian astronomers predict that the telescope will help them determine, with reasonable precision, the size, age and potential life of the universe. They believe that it will lead to dozens of new discoveries and new fields of study. Said John Huchart, president-elect of the American Astronomical Society. "If we don't feel things we haven't thought of before, it's an indication that the theory was not sufficient to our imaginations when we studied the universe."

Named after the American astronomer Edwin Hubble, who in 1929 discovered that the universe is expanding, the telescope was financed 85 percent by the Washington-based National Aeronautics and Space Administration and 15 percent by the European Space Agency. But hundreds of North American and European astronomers and engineers actually designed and developed the device. These scientists expect that they will soon be able to explore the very edges of the universe, and perhaps witness the birth of stars and galaxies.

As well, they expect to investigate with unprecedented precision mysterious phenomena in black holes and the mysterious energy, known as quarks, that is thought to be associated with them. And some astronomers will be looking for stars, like the Earth's own sun, that have planets orbiting them. Said Bruce Gilman, an astronomer with the Baltimore-based Space Telescope Science Institute, which oversees the operation of the telescope. "We are expanding the horizons of man's consciousness."

After nearly 20 years of design and development, the telescope that is scheduled to go into orbit 360 miles above the Earth is huge: 43.4 feet long, 14 feet in diameter and 12 feet in weight. The heart of the telescope is a 150-inch mirror, made of 66 inches across, which will capture visible and ultraviolet light from stars and a variety of cosmic objects. So precise is it that scientists compare it to a gutter letting a ball in Maryland and routinely getting a hole-in-one in California. They also say it possesses the finest resolution, or clarity, to have been built in Washington at a cost in New York City and built it on target for 34 hours.

By operating outside the Earth's atmosphere, the telescope will be able to focus the light into images of unprecedented clarity and precision, said O'Dell. The captured and focused light will undergo analysis by highly sophisticated onboard instruments. They will also transform the light energy into electronic signals, which will be relayed to a receiving station on New Mexico, said Gilman. He added that the telescope is designed to process and relay vast amounts of information. It is built to last. The data will be stored electronically.

The Hubble, designed to operate for 15 years, will be serviced and repaired as often by space shuttle astronauts John Huchart, as by

astronomer with the National Research Council's Dominion Astrophysical Observatory in Victoria, was a member of the team that designed the telescope's \$72-million high-resolution spectrograph—a device that analyzes ultra violet light from stars, permitting astronomers to determine a star's mass, chemical composition and velocity. Huchart said that the telescope has been designed in such a way that the onboard instruments can be replaced and replaced as new, more sophisticated equipment becomes available.

Because of the extraordinary capabilities of the telescope, astronomers have been competing intensely for the privilege of using it. Gilman said that, during the first year of operation, half the available time has been reserved for about 80 American, Canadian and European scientists who worked on the design and development. The remaining time has been allocated on a competitive basis. Gilman said that tens of thousands of proposals would submitted, 500 research projects, but not more than 100 proposals selected only 102 proposals most likely to prove valuable.

Although many of the participating scientists will be exploring vastly different parts of the universe, several will be wrestling with fundamental issues about the size and age of the cosmos. Astronomers currently theorize that the universe is between 10 billion and 20 billion years old. O'Dell said that once they should be able to provide a more precise answer.

Over the next 12 months, about two dozen Canadian astronomers are expected to take part in research projects using the Hubble Huchart, for one, said that he has about 20 projects planned, including a study of quarks. James Binney, a fellow astronomer at the Victoria observatory, said that he plans to lead a 10-member Canadian-American team studying star clusters—a group of several hundred to one million stars that orbit around the center of a galaxy. John Caldwell, an astronomer at Toronto's York University, said that he will examine a star in an obscure constellation called Pictor. A project that may be larger than the Earth's solar system, said the star. Added Caldwell, "Planets may be coexisting out of the dust."

The advent of space-based astronomy will cut noise that obscures observation of the universe. Instead, the new, much larger telescope, a 300-watt, \$112-million project, will begin operating next year on the same Hawaiian mountaintop as the Canada-France observatory. Gilman said that discoveries made through the Hubble may sometimes lead to follow-up studies using earth-based observatories. Alternatively, astronomers who reach the limits of cosmic discovery on Earth will be able to continue their work using the Hubble. For many astronomers, the combined power of the Hubble telescope and earth-based astronomical observations promises to enhance mankind's ability to explore our universe.

D'ARCY JENNIS and TASHA DAWAN/ST/Photo

ENVIRONMENT

A split decision

A forestry compromise angers both sides

One of the more than 75 protesters who staged a three-hour demonstration outside the office of British Columbia's forestry minister last week carried a sign saying "The woman who loved her child would not let it be cut in half." That referred to the Old Testament story in which King Solomon suggested that a dispute involving

divided a child between two women, was resolved by the judge ordering the child to be cut in half. The woman who loved her child would not let it be cut in half. That referred to the Old Testament story in which King Solomon suggested that a dispute involving



Norwestcoast logging truck parked in forest

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D'ARCY JENNIS and TASHA DAWAN/ST/Photo

A legend passes

Hockey maverick Harold Ballard is dead

He publicly humiliated his three children, fired his coaches, traded away his star players and provided every one of the most dazed cries in the history of the Toronto Maple Leafs. And, although the team never won a Stanley Cup in the nearly two decades that he controlled it, Harold Ballard became one of Canada's most prominent sports personalities. Last week, the 66-year-old Ballard died in a Toronto hospital of cerebral deterioration after a long battle with heart and kidney problems. Before his death, he reconciled with his children, and they in turn allowed visiting rights for Ballard's longtime companion, Sean his son William Ballard. "He lived a good life. I guess he couldn't fight anymore."

Sports figures across Canada praised the controversial entrepreneur for his contribution to hockey. Montreal Canadiens president Claude Corbié said, "He was a great asset to the game of hockey." Despite his reputation as a capricious caricature, longtime friends insisted that his private man known as "The Hat" was a warm and engaging individual who gave generously to numerous charities. Sean Allen Epstein, executive director of the National Hockey League Players Association, "I always said that if I needed \$100,000 tomorrow, the first person I'd turn to would be Harold Ballard."

Those who knew him well also acknowledged that Ballard lived, and perhaps died, publicly. The result was that his final illness and death became a highly public—and sometimes bizarre—spectacle. He became ill in early January while vacationing in the Cayman Islands with Yolande Ballard, his companion of eight years, who legally changed her name from MacDonald in 1986. The couple had planned to marry, on her 57th birthday, but cancelled the wedding after Ballard became ill. On Jan. 5, as

his condition grew to a Miami hospital.

With Ballard gravely ill, a legal battle erupted over who would control his affairs. A Florida court named a legal guardian to act on behalf of his children, Mary Elizabeth Flynn, 47, Wil-



Ballard: even his illness and death became a spectacle

liam, 43, and Harold Jr., 42. In mid-February, an Ontario district court judge declared Ballard mentally incompetent and appointed a three-member panel to oversee his financial affairs. Both the Florida and Ontario courts denied Yolande Ballard's application to be named Ballard's guardian. When the legal battle was over, Ballard's Miami doctors allowed him to be transferred to mid-March to Toronto's Wellesley Hospital.

Although Ballard's name became synon-

ymous with the Toronto Maple Leafs, he spent most of his career running a family firm that manufactured skates and masonry for the garment industry. But Ballard was always passionately interested in sports. An amateur speed skater in his youth, he managed several junior and senior hockey teams in Toronto during the 1940s and 1950s. His career in a professional sports executive began in late 1965 when he was 56. At that time, he and two partners, newspaper publisher John Bassett and Stafford Smythe, sons of Leafs founder Conn Smythe, acquired a 60-per-cent interest in Maple Leaf Gardens from the elder Smythe.

Ten years later, the partnership dissolved amicably. An injury and disappointed Bassett sold his interest in the team after police charged his partners with diverting shareholders' funds to their own use. Smythe died of stomach cancer in 1971, just before his trial, and Ballard was eventually convicted on 67 charges of fraud and theft. He served one year of a three-year sentence and emerged as the sole controlling shareholder of one of professional hockey's most illustrious franchises.

The Ballard era at Maple Leaf Gardens began in turmoil, and some critics claimed that the turmoil never ended. A team that won 11 Stanley Cups between 1927, when it was founded, and 1967 never advanced beyond the Stanley Cup semifinals under Ballard. His Leafs went through 10 head-coaches and traded some of their best players, including Darryl Sittler, Larry McDonald and Rick Vaive.

Ballard's relationships with his children were often tumultuous as well. He once beatup William from the Gardens and called Mary Elizabeth a "vampire." In August, William sued his father and brother for \$170 million in a dispute over the sale of family-controlled shares in the Gardens. In the same month, Harold Jr. was charged with breaking into his father's vacant Toronto home and illegally stealing hockey memorabilia, as well as furniture. A month later, William was convicted of assaulting Yolande in Ballard's Gardens office.

Despite the upheaval, the sale of Maple Leaf Gardens Ltd., the company that owns the franchise and the arena, has scored astronomically in the past 10 years. The club now is worth an estimated \$150 million, up from \$45.7 million in 1986. Some industry analysts predicted that Ballard's death would trigger a major battle for control of the Gardens. Potential buyers include William Ballard, who owns a key block of shares, a major brewery, or perhaps a consortium of large corporations. Meanwhile, the owner's death will likely cause another period of turbulence before the beginning of a new, post-Ballard era.

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SPORTS

Parity on ice

A tight race looms in the NHL playoffs

At the Great Western Forum in Los Angeles, hockey fans traditionally mark a hot track by adorning their Day-Glo-colored caps and tans onto the ice. Last week, a sellout Forum crowd of 16,000 ran out of hats as no fewer than three of the Los Angeles Kings gave three-goal performances in a headlining, 13-4 bludgeoning of reigning Stanley Cup champion Calgary Flames. The win, with the second-highest score in National Hockey League (NHL) playoff history, put the underdog Kings in a position to upset the Flames. As well, it reflected the overall level of parity among the 16 teams in the 21-city league that entered postseason play in four divisions. "You used to have some very nights off with some teams," said the Kings' acrobatic goalie, Kelly Stastny. "But now, you have to be on all season in this league." As the playoffs entered their third week, other teams, including the top-finishing Boston Bruins and the highly rated Edmonton Oilers, were also

having difficulty with less-favored teams.

The Kings received a major lift by the return of injured captain-superstar Wayne Gretzky, who missed the last two series of the season and the Kings' first two playoff games in Calgary (April 1-1) in the result of a hyperextended back. Upon returning to action, Gretzky was a thunderous three-pointe outman on the Forum crowd. "Gretzky's back in back," noted Los Angeles Times hockey writer Steve Springer in the day's top sports story, which overshadowed reports on baseball and basketball in the paper. Although Gretzky did not score a goal, the Kings won 3-1 in overtime. "But that is okay as long as the



Gretzky: a back problem

team is winning," said Gretzky. In Game 4 of the Los Angeles-Calgary series, the league's regular-season top point scorer (162 points) had a goal and four assists in the Kings' 13-goal upsurge.

In the other Smythe Division playoff, the Winnipeg Jets shocked the 1985 Stanley Cup-winning Oilers by winning the opening game on the road in Edmonton's Northlands Coliseum. Edmonton entered the playoffs without its all-star goalie, Grant Fuhr, who injured a shoulder earlier in the season, and then acquired it again

before the start of the playoffs. In the Adams Division playoffs, the Buffalo Sabres were locked in a grinding series with the rival Montreal Canadiens, whom they led by only five points in the regular season.

The NHL's newly achieved parity was dramatically illustrated by Boston's desperate struggle with the Hartford Whalers. The Bruins won the President's Trophy by finishing first overall during the 86-game regular season with 105 points, while the Whalers earned only 65 points. Boston took a 3-2 lead into weekend play. "The teams genuinely are a lot closer and not segregated into strong and weak," said Doug Rutherford, a former Montreal/Canadian who played on four Stanley Cup teams and who

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SPORTS

is now the Calgary Flames' assistant general manager. "Our team does not dominate this league. Anybody can beat anybody on any night."

Hockey experts attribute the league's growing parity to several trends. The pool of available talent has grown dramatically over the past decade with the influx of European and American players. As well,

most NHL managers jettison their draft choices and use them to select top-notch players coming out of junior hockey rather than trading for older, veteran players. Since 1981, rules mandate that teams scoring the fewest points during the regular season put first pick at the annual league player draft, which teams can improve quickly. "This helps parity and builds the weaker teams, especially since the quality of top draft picks falls off quickly," said MacDougall. The league's parity was evident in the regular season when only one team earned over 100 points, and all 16 playoff qualifiers had over 70 points.

In the five-team Norris Division, a club's performance during the regular season also proved to be an accurate

indicator of its playoff chances. St. Louis lost seven of eight regular season games against the Toronto Maple Leafs, but led by the league's top goal scorer, right-winger Brett Hull (32 goals), the Blues eliminated Toronto last week, four games to one. Facing a tough challenge from the Minnesota North Stars (74 points), the Norris leader Chicago Blackhawks

(85) led by three games to two heading into the weekend.

In the Patrick Division playoffs, the New York Rangers, among their first division title at 48 years, were too deep in talent for their cross-town rivals, the New York Islanders, especially after a check by the Rangers' James Patrick knocked the Islanders' only real star,



L.A. King Dave Taylor scores against Calgary; narrow margins

center Pat LaFontaine, no concern in the opening game. And an on-ice brawl after that opening game, described by league president John Ziegler as "momentary, diagonal, diagonal," resulted in a \$25,000 fine for the offending Islanders and a \$5,000 fine for their coach, Al Arbour. The Rangers eliminated the Islanders on Friday night.

All in all, it has been an unpredictable playoff season with half of the first 20 games decided by one goal. "Victory was of those narrow margins, the hoolies were ready to jump off the buildings," said Kings defenseman Larry Robinson. Without clear favorites, hockey fans were in for a suspenseful season of vintage playoff hockey.

JOHN HORTON is in Los Angeles

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Richard, a native of the Jimelias with no professional acting experience, is exploring as the strong, sexy Jimelias. Pagano admits confusion the comedy, and sometimes the knowledge to the surface by a rich sound track of black American blues and boogie. It is hard to imagine how Hollywood might improve on *Mama, There's a Man in Your Hat*, even with Sennett behind the camera.

The Gods Must Be Crazy is a little to do with actors. Escapes in an American fashion in film-making. A modest comedy of African misadventure, it is a sequel to the highly popular low-budget hit *The Gods Must Be Crazy*, the story of a Bushman's quest to obtain an empty Coke bottle that has fallen from the sky. Like the original, made in 1981, the sequel's original plot (travelogue and farce—a slapstick satire into the absurd).

It lacks the charming innocence of the original, its physical comedy is far more concerned and exaggerated. But success does not seem to have spoiled South African writer-director Jannet Uys's positive sense of humor. Ploied by a seven-member crew that spent months camping without tents or trailers in the Kalahari Desert, the movie is a charming jumble of cheap gags, mischievous stunts, steadily visual effects and rugged editing. It is constantly silly and often very funny—call it *Carry on Bushman*.

N'Gaz, a real-life Bushman, recreates his role as Xiao Anzi, as if the first movie had never happened. Xiao is once again a character with modern man and his machines. The adventure begins when two of the Bushman's children climb onto the back of an ivory poacher's van and get badly away from home. Discovering the vehicle's tracks, Xiao sets off to look for the children. Along the way, he encounters a variety of bewildering victims in the Kalahari, people the Bushman call "the heinies."

The same story line involves a glamorous American lawyer in a pink dress and high heels (Lisa Pongali) who is stranded with a molester (Hans Strijdom) when their airplane crashes in a giant bushy area. Xiao also encounters two children from rival armies who are trying to take each other hostage in a dangerous game of tag. The movie's antic comedy works with the jolting rhythm of an old silent film. Characters are constantly bumping into trees, or into each other. The wild animals form a beautiful peasant gallery—gawking gophers, snoring beavers and bickering monkeys. The heinies are pink in a recreation of a hellish world in odds with the wilderness. She says her dress had been her underwear, she says too many times. But she ends up looking like a ridiculous peasant girl who thinks she knows what she is doing.

The Gods Must Be Crazy is a practical joke at the expense of civilization. It may be a sequel, but it is still more refreshing than many comedies that claim to be anti-social. Children will love it. And adults will laugh, despite their better judgment.

BRIAN D. JOHNSON



Scene from *The Europeans*: exhibition, corpses, bonhomie and sex for bread

THEATRE

Mirror of chaos

A grim play looks for truth in the gutter

THE EUROPEANS STRUGGLES TO LIVE
By Howard Barker
Directed by Richard Bone

Howard Barker's *The Europeans* struggles in *Love* adequately to entertain and enlighten. The drama, which had its world premiere at Toronto's du Muer Theatre Centre earlier this month in a run that ends on April 21, is a dark and difficult tragedy. But that is typical of the British playwright, 44, who refers to his own work as "theatre of catastrophe." Last winter, three of his plays opened in London, and one of them—*Seven from an Alienation*, starring Glenda Jackson—was successful in a five-week run at the Almeida Theatre. In Canada, Toronto's Necessary Angel Theatre, which had mounted two previous Barker works, received Barker's permission to stage *The Europeans*, written in 1983 for the Royal Shakespeare Company, but never performed.

Even for Barker, *The Europeans* is a demanding work, young because psychological awareness and rhetorical inventiveness. It is set in Vienna in 1882, after the failure of a long Turkish siege. While comically satirical, Vienna is at war. Starving middle-class women are sent for bread, concluding their battles in streets piled high with corpses. Meanwhile, Leopold, the Emperor of Austria (John Gilbey), declares that he wants to rebuild his kingdom on new principles—an ambition shared by his wife, the empress (Patricia Collins), in a beguiling performance. "We must

invent the European new from broken bits," she tells Gen. Starobinsky (Andrew Gille), the Viennese hero of the siege.

That sounds somewhat high-minded, but in practice the protagonists of *The Europeans* tend to look for their new truth in the gutter. Starobinsky brutally interrogates beggars to discover the secret of their survival. He also toys with Susannah, a young Viennese woman (obediently played by Tania Jacob). But, at the end, he savagely shifts his attention to her still, unlovable sister, Kater (Melody Johnson), whose breasts have been cut off by the Turks. Starobinsky's fascination with inferring and crudely reflects Barker's conviction, apparent in several of his plays, that people must recognize the dark side of human nature if they are to avoid future catastrophes.

The play stresses the theme of a reborn Europe—an obvious reference to the coming economic union of Western Europe in 1993. In one scene, he shows the emperor and his court arguing about what the art of the new Europe will be like. The court painter (Michael Simpson) reflects Barker's own views when he calls the "the art of post-war that shatters the mirror in which we pose."

The European tries to create a more accurate mirror. At times, the glass is clouded by Barker's bombast and his tendency to abandon narrative thrusts. But, at its best, *The Europeans*, shaped by Richard Bone's austere direction, has the remarkable force of revelation.

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Rough justice

A biographer shows open contempt for LBJ

THE YEARS OF LYNDON JOHNSON
MEANS OF ASCENT
By Robert Caro
(Random House, \$68 Pages, \$35)

Robert Caro, who has spent 14 years studying an American president whose life history is so complex, has just published a three-volume biography of Lyndon Baines Johnson. But, in researching a chapter about how this-impulsive Johnson while a Senate seat in 1948, Caro became so convinced with the man who lost it, Coke Stevenson, that he decided to turn the episode into a book. *The Years of Lyndon Johnson: Means of Ascent*—the second of what is now projected as four volumes—focuses on a rather obscure Texas governor, Stevenson, as much as it continues to criticize LBJ. It should have remained a chapter. Caro does the wrong thing, and he has succeeded only in jangling historians and undermining his own



Johnson: blowhard, bully, coward, liar

credibility. Before the starry-eyed biographer as much as the one who loathes his subject. Johnson, who was president between 1963 and 1969, and died in 1973, was not a likable man. Is it possible to like a president who held a news conference while sitting on a toilet? Not to Caro's lay readers. In 1968, he actually tracked down a former Democratic party staffer, by then 84, who confessed to stuffing a ballot box with the 200 phony votes that propelled Johnson into the Senate. Johnson won his party's nomination for that fabled Senate race by only 87 votes, edging out Stevenson, who had been governor of Texas from 1941 to 1946. Caro's portrait of the "Cowboy Governor"—which takes up much of the book—is as worrisome as his depiction of Johnson is savage. It paints the public shavings of good and bad in both characters. Caro's first volume, published eight years ago, was more balanced. Although *The Years of Lyndon Johnson: The Path to Power* is updating in its description of Johnson's meanness—be was, by all accounts, a blowhard, a bully, a coward and a compulsive liar—it also recounted how he taught school to impoverished Mexican children and brought electricity to the Texas hill country. The Johnson in *Means of Ascent*, aged 33 to 40, has no redeeming qualities. He is merely a ruthless manipulator with "a seemingly bottomless capacity for deceit, deception and betrayal." *Means of Ascent* covers the period from Johnson's devastating defeat in the 1948 Senate race to the election he stole in 1948.

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BOOKS

besides providing convincing proof of his cheating, which up to now had been largely rumor. Carpentier is a mediocre impressionist who was "all but totally consumed by his need for power and his efforts to obtain it." Along the way, Johnson engaged a mistress, Alice Glass, whom he lusted after his wife, even as he used Lady Bird's money to finance his political ambitions. He "grabbed for money," says Caro, "as greedily as he grabbed for power." Leaving businessmen seeking his favor to advertise on the family radio station. Those were the years when Johnson's lifetime grew from less than a thousand dollars in the bank to more than a million.

They were also the war years, giving rise to one of Johnson's more spectacular lies. As a naval officer, Johnson had spent only 93 days at sea aboard a battleship in the Pacific, but he turned it into a suicide mission in which he survived an attack by 30 Japanese bombers. Johnson also liked to surround himself with yes-men. Loyalty, by his definition, was "someone who will kiss my ass in Macy's window and say it smells like roses."

Caro is meticulous in documenting his sources, which take up 56 pages of the book. He is the first to admit that many of Johnson's intimates and family members, including Lady Bird, refused to talk to him after the publication of the first volume. That could account for his one-dimensional portrait of Lyndon the 3rd. What is harder to explain is Caro's embracing of Stevenson as the embodiment of everything that is good. The author glosses over the fact that, like most Texans of his day, the governor was an unrepentant racist who upheld a Democratic party rule that barred blacks from voting in its primaries (it was struck down by the U.S. Supreme Court in 1944). Instead, Caro celebrates almost Lincolnian qualities in Stevenson—honest, simple, logical and a man of "uncompromising integrity"—and raises the surprising assertion that he was the "most popular governor in the history of Texas."

Many historians take a different view. While Stevenson was generally regarded as a honest governor, they say, he left no notable legacy and certainly does not deserve the adulation that Caro gives him. As T. R. Fehrenbach, the chairman of the Texas Historical Commission, told *The New York Times* last month, "He has almost completely faded out of mind." Caro brought him back, however, and the historian are now asking how a biographer could for his prodigious information peddle could make such a mistake.

The kindred explanation would be that Caro simply wanted to write about someone he likes for a change. Or he could be one of those authors who suddenly "discover" the American West and manufacture simple cowboys. Caro, a Massachusetts, certainly wears his spurs about Stevenson's yearning to become a rancher, which he did after Johnson elected him out of the Senate. Still, the historian permits that the author was more thorough in researching Johnson's villainy than his virtues."

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Hailey and wife Sheila in Nassau: new tale from a 'compulsive storyteller'

BOOKS

Guerrilla tactics

Arthur Hailey explores news and terrorism

Even the tangle of underbrush of a remote Peruvian jungle, with native guinea-speaking a rare Indian dialect, was still too dense to confusion for Arthur Hailey (The 67, the author was conducting research for his latest novel, *The Burning Heart*, \$17.95), and he seemed to experience the jungle firsthand. But he also hoped to talk to members of Peru's Sendero Luminoso (Shining Path) guerrilla movement. When Hailey asked for permission to travel to rebel-controlled Ayacucho, an area southeast of Lima, Peruvian officials refused. They pointed out that guerrillas had strongly killed at least three journalists who ventured close to their base. After confirming that information with other sources, Hailey reluctantly accepted that there were limits to how detailed his research could be. Said Hailey last week in a Toronto hotel: "You don't interview Sendero Luminoso and come back alive."

Dogged, firsthand research—what he calls his need "to get the night, the mood and the taste" of his subjects—has helped to make Hailey one of the world's most popular novelists. In 30 years of writing novels, 190 million copies of his books have appeared at 35 languages. His latest, his first novel in an urban, shows his trademark detail and compelling plot story line. And while his writing is often drab and his characters one-dimensional, he has convincingly reproduced for more than a half century and most colorful villages hidden in the Peruvian jungle. He has also captured the controlled fury of an American network news operation, the manipulation of screenwriters operating on four continents and the heartbreak of some powerful businessmen—where anything seems responsible for the sake of profit. But his new book is likely to be his last major novel.

Said Hailey, who turned 59 on April 5, has announced his retirement before. In 1979,

shortly after the publication of his eighth straight best-seller, *Overboard*, he said, "I'd want to do a catch a lot of fish, read a lot of books and spend more time with my family." (Hailey has six children, three with his first wife, Joan, whom he divorced in 1950, and three with his second wife, Sheila.) Then, in August, 1980, a doctor told the 46-year-old author that he had an inoperable coronary artery aneurysm, which, Hailey said, "made me a writing time bomb." After emergency quadruple-bypass surgery in Toronto, the author quickly returned to his craft, producing a screenplay based on *Overboard*. Then, in 1984, after three years of research, planning and writing, he published *Shining Mountain*, an unflattering look at the pharmaceutical industry.

But his heart troubles persisted. Late in the summer of 1985, while he was working on *The Evening News*, his wife, Sheila, found him unconscious on the floor of his study in New York City. Bizarre, home. He recovered, and doctors eventually placed a pacemaker in his chest. Despite that setback, he completed the novel only six months later. Now, he says that he will never undertake such a major research and writing project again. But Hailey adds that he is a "compulsive storyteller" who could never stop writing entirely. Traveling across North America on a promotional tour, he told *Maclean's* last week that he has already begun work on one of three screenplays, based on research material that he has never used. "I'm going to do something at my own pace," he said. "No contract. No advance. No time limit."

Hailey said that his sense of fact and fiction came naturally to him. "To me, all life is a story," he said in London, England, in 1980, the only child of working-class parents. Hailey left school at 14. He worked for several years as an office clerk before joining the Royal Air Force in 1939. Stationed at bases in Europe, Canada, the Middle East and the Pacific, he developed a love of flight and the "poetry of flight"—which has been evident in several of his books.

Hailey says that he became disillusioned with what he saw as a growing tide of socialism in Britain after the war. At first described "capitalist," he emigrated to Canada in 1947, where he worked as a novelist and screenwriter. He later joined the business publication *Play* and *Thrill* (Toronto)—then owned by Maclean-Hunter Ltd., publisher of *Maclean's*—and eventually became an editor. There he also met Sheila, whom he married in 1950. His breakthrough as fiction took place in 1956 with a dramatic story for television, called *Flight into Danger*. The

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BOOKS

drone, about a passenger fight that nearly crashes after its crew gets food poisoning, was a hit in both Canada and the United States. While that success, Bailey became a full-time fiction writer, moving to California's Malibu Valley in 1965 and to the Bahamas in 1969.

The new book, *The Evening News*, centers on the kidnapping of the family of a prominent American television anchorman by Sendero extremists. While the police are looking for clues, a TV news commentator spins out speculation in an effort to save the hostages and—just accidentally—to get the story before the rival network is to.

Bailey said that the main themes for *The*

first, his Peruvian sources, he said, likely rivaled their lives to give him firsthand information about the Sendero guerrillas. And while the stakes were not as high for the American TV newsmen and producers who have been made their network's operations, Bailey says they did risk meeting the loss of their corporate owners. CNN news anchorer Knowledge Martin, a former anchorman of *The National* and a friend of Bailey's, told Martin's that the author's methods have done well. "He has got to down pat the conflicts and the relationships between the journalists, the producers, the editors, all of them."

Bailey said that while he knew he wanted to write about terrorism, he wanted to avoid the Middle East. Although not widely known in

mainstream terrorism is a result of his research, both in South America and during a working conference on terrorism training studies that he attended in London. He added that he became convinced "terrorists really want to destroy, to blow up things. You can make all of the accommodations you want and it wouldn't change anything," he said. "They don't want to live with it." Still, he said that he would never try to "normalize" with his writing, adding, "I agree with the first-order rule that the place for terrorism is Western Union."

Although Bailey's success as a popular writer is well-entrenched, he has received a colder reception from the critics. In a scathing but not typical review in *The New Yorker*, Bailey said, one critic said, "It is full of the most Bailey clichés—melodramatic plot twists, plywood characters and cheap love scenes." Reviews of *The Evening News* have been less harsh although they remain like were about his literary skills, critics have commented instead on his dry, cynical style. Bailey, obviously accustomed to criticism, said, "I know I am not a great stylist. My writing is plain. Down-to-earth," he said, added directly, "I sometimes meet people who write with a better style and I think, 'Hey, I could have helped you a lot with this plot, with style.' Bailey's millions of fans would do anything for him. For them, the appeal is in his realism and his unquestionable ability to see a powerful yarn."

GREG W. THORLE



Bailey in Peru at 70, declaring an end to his dogged, firsthand research

Evening News—TV news, terrorism, corporate control of TV networks and Peru—came from several directions. A confessed "intellectual," the writer reads at least four newspapers daily and watches TV news programs throughout the day. And although Bailey had already spent time around TV studios—particularly during the late 1950s when he was writing newspaper—his decision that his latest project demanded a close look at a modern TV news operation. For him, that included learning how much network viewers have changed TV news with their tangerine, mass-profit-oriented attitudes, which often conflict with the aesthetic and ethics of the journalists they employ. "Up until a few years ago, the people running the TV's controversial networks were not concerned," Bailey said. "Now, the news has become another profit center."

Bailey said that the accuracy of his research has often depended on his being able to convince his sources that they will never be dis-

covered, when he began his research, the Sendero movement was gaining notoriety, particularly for murdering journalists and politicians. An American TV producer took Bailey to Lima—on the first of two trips he made to Peru—to help him to make his first contacts there. The producer also offered warnings about the dangers of taking too many questions in the terror-ridden country. While Bailey said that he never deliberately put himself in danger, he interviewed dozens of Peruvians, especially journalists, producers and politicians, and traveled extensively before he was satisfied that he "had a right."

Although he tried to be objective, Bailey said he was shocked at times of what he found. In wealthy areas of Lima, he said, "the houses are like fortresses. Every window, door, exit is barred, and you can guard outside with machine pistols." Poor, battered men the most, he said, was the poverty, the overpopulation and the danger that he saw in people's lives.

Bailey said that he had formed strong opi-

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- 6 *Chameleon, Fisher (2)*
- 7 *The Evening News, Bailey (2)*
- 8 *Seeing the Ghost, Watson*
- 9 *Lucas Perry, Goodner*
- 10 *Changin' Hearts, Opatow (2)*

NONFICTION

- 1 *Survivors in a New Society, edited by Ament and Thelen (7)*
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- 4 *Highways 2000, Powell and Shuman (3)*
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